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EDINBURGH

University

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THE
EDINBURGH
UNIVERSITY ALMANACK.

MDCCCXXXIII.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE present Publication has been sanctioned by the Honourable PATRONS of the University, and by the SENATUS ACADEMICUS. Its object is to supply, in a convenient form, the information which Students may require respecting the Rules and Regulations of the University, and respecting the plan of instruction followed in the several Classes; and, at the same time, to present a Register, open to the public, of the names of such Students as receive Academic distinctions in Prizes or Degrees. The Professors, to promote these useful ends, have contributed the Outlines of their respective Courses. The First Part is occupied chiefly with details that will be found to have reference to the ensuing Session, and may continue to apply in some degree to the state of the University in future years. The Second Part is necessarily retrospective, and relates to the Ses-

sion 1832-33. The subjects which belong to the Second Part are of a kind which will present, in their details, an entire diversity every year. It may be added, that the Compilation is unavoidably on a more limited scale at present than it may be hereafter, and that it will easily admit of being so enlarged as to become more instructive to the Public, and of still greater utility to the Student.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE, }
1st November 1833. }

N. B.—*A new edition of the Statuta Solennia, prescribing the course of Study for a Degree in Medicine, is now in preparation, and will be completed in a few days. It will be printed in a form corresponding to that of the present compilation, and may be inserted at the end of the volume, which has been so bound as to admit of the addition. Purchasers will receive copies of the new Statuta when ready from the Publishers.*

6th Nov. 1833.

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UNIVERSITY ALMANACK.

PART I.

THE University of Edinburgh was founded by King James VI. in the year 1582. The terms of the Foundation Charter are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace every branch of instruction which has since been established in the University: “*Nos enixe cupientes, ut in honorem Dei et commune bonum nostri regni literatura indies augeatur, volumus et concedimus quod licebit præfatis Præposito, Consulibus*, et eorum successoribus, ædificare et reparare sufficientes domos et loca, pro receptione, habitatione et tractatione Professorum Scholarum grammaticalium, humanitatis et linguarum, philosophiæ, theologiæ, medicinæ, et juris, aut quarumcunque aliarum liberalium scientiarum.*”

PATRONS.

By the Charter above referred to, the Patronage of the University was vested in the Lord Provost,

* The Provost and Town-Council of Edinburgh.

Magistrates, and Councillors of the City of Edinburgh. They enjoy the right of appointing to the office of Principal, and to the Professorships of—

DIVINITY,	THEORY OF PHYSIC,
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES,	PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,
GREEK,	CHEMISTRY,
LOGIC,	ANATOMY,
MATHEMATICS,	MIDWIFERY,
MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	SURGERY,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,	GENERAL PATHOLOGY.
MATERIA MEDICA,	

The Patrons, conjointly with other public Bodies, appoint also to the following Chairs :

1. HUMANITY,—with the Lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Society of Writers to the Signet.
2. LAW OF SCOTLAND, CIVIL LAW, and UNIVERSAL HISTORY,—with the Faculty of Advocates.
3. AGRICULTURE,—with the Lords of Session, Barons of Exchequer, and Professors of the University.
4. CONVEYANCING,—with the Society of Writers to the Signet, and the Deputy-keeper of the Signet.
5. BOTANY. The Professor holds one commission from the Crown, as Regius Professor of Botany, and Keeper of the Garden, and another from the Town-Council, as Professor of Medicine and Botany.

The following Chairs are in the patronage of the Crown :

CHURCH HISTORY,	MILITARY SURGERY,
RHETORIC,	MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,
CLINICAL SURGERY,	NATURAL HISTORY*.

* The class of Practical Astronomy has been for some time discontinued.

RECTOR.

The Right Honourable the LORD PROVOST of Edinburgh.

PRINCIPAL.

The Very Reverend GEORGE HUSBAND BAIRD, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Humanity,—JAMES PILLANS, A. M.

Greck,—GEORGE DUNBAR, A. M.

Mathematics,—WILLIAM WALLACE.

Logic—DAVID RITCHIE, D. D.

Moral Philosophy, }
Political Economy, } —JOHN WILSON.

Natural Philosophy,—JAMES D. FORBES.

Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,—ANDREW BROWN, D. D.

Agriculture,—DAVID LOW.

Universal History,—SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart.

II. THEOLOGY.

Divinity,—THOMAS CHALMERS, D. D.

Divinity and Church History,—DAVID WELSH, D. D.

Hebrew,—ALEXANDER BRUNTON, D. D.

III. LAW.

Civil Law,—DOUGLAS CHEAPE.

Law of Scotland,—GEORGE JOSEPH BELL.

Conveyancing,—MACVEY NAPIER.

IV. MEDICINE.

Theory of Physic,—WILLIAM PULTENEY ALISON, M. D.

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy,—ROBERT CHRISTISON, M. D.

Medical Jurisprudence and Police,—THOMAS STEWART TRAILL, M. D.

Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy,—THOMAS CHARLES HOPE, M. D.

Surgery,—J. W. TURNER.

Practice of Physic,—JAMES HOME, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology,—ALEXANDER MONRO, M. D.

Military Surgery,—SIR GEORGE BALLINGALL.

General Pathology,—JOHN THOMSON, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Midwifery,—JAMES HAMILTON JUN., M. D.

Clinical Medicine,—ROBERT GRAHAM, M. D., WILLIAM P. ALISON, M. D., JAMES HOME, M. D., and ROBERT CHRISTISON, M. D.

Clinical Surgery,—JAMES SYME.

Botany,—ROBERT GRAHAM, M. D.

Natural History,—ROBERT JAMESON, M. D.

Practical Anatomy conducted under the Superintendence of Dr MONRO.

Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy conducted under the Superintendence of Dr HOPE.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

ALEXANDER BRUNTON, D. D. *Librarian.*

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart. *Secretary to Senatus Academicus.*

ROBERT JAMESON, *Regius Keeper of Museum of Natural History.*

JOHN GORDON, A. M. *Secretary to University.*

WILLIAM MACKENZIE, *Conservator of Anatomical and Pathological Museum.*

SESSIONS.

The Classes above named are taught during the Winter Session on the days and at the hours stated in the subjoined Outlines of the respective Courses. The Winter Session commences early in November and terminates at the end of April.

In the summer Session Lectures are given on the following branches :—

Botany,—by Dr GRAHAM.

Medical Jurisprudence,—by Dr TRAILL.

Clinical Lectures on Medicine.

Clinical Lectures on Surgery,—by Mr SYME.

Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy,—in the Chemical Laboratory.

Practical Anatomy.

The Summer Session commences in the beginning of May, and terminates at the end of July.

HOLIDAYS.

The anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom (30th January), Good Friday, and the King's birthday (28th May), are observed as Holidays in the University. The Christmas holidays are generally held from 25th December to 1st January inclusive.

SENATUS ACADEMICUS.

The Senatus Academicus consists of the Principal and Professors in the University, who, immediately

on their admission, become *ipso facto* constituent members of that Body. Statutory meetings of the Senatus are held quarterly, on the third Saturday of January, the last Saturday of March, the first Saturday of July, and the last Saturday of November.

FACULTIES.

There are four Faculties into which the Members of the Senatus Academicus are distributed, namely, the Faculties of Arts, Theology, Law, and Medicine. It is yet undecided, however, to what Faculties the Chairs of Agriculture, Universal History, and Natural History are to be assigned. Those of Agriculture and Universal History have been usually placed under the Faculty of Arts; that of Natural History, under the Faculty of Medicine. The Chairs of Military Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence have not yet been formally attached to the Faculty of Medicine. The Deans of the respective Faculties are

Of ARTS,	Professor PILLANS.
LAW,	Professor NAPIER.
MEDICINE,	Professor SYME.
THEOLOGY,	Dr CHALMERS.

The Principal is *ex officio* Convener of the Faculty of Divinity.



OUTLINES OF LECTURES.

THE course of instruction pursued in the several Classes will be understood from the following Outlines of Lectures, prepared and contributed to this Publication by the respective Professors.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

HUMANITY.

SENIOR.—This Class has met, for several years past, *six* days in the week, from *nine* to *ten*, with an additional half-hour every day before nine, from regular attendance at which any student may claim exemption. The Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, of each week, are employed in construing, prelecting and examining on select portions of the Latin Classics. These portions are chiefly from the Orations, Letters, and Philosophical Dialogues of Cicero, from Tacitus, and from Quintilian—in prose: Livy is also read, as a voluntary task, and the result

exhibited from time to time, as *private studies*. The Poets read are Terence, Plautus, Lucretius, Catullus, Horace, Juvenal, Silius Italicus, Statius, Martial, Claudian, &c., in extracts contained in a selection printed for the use of the class. Exercises also of various kinds are written, and one or more of the additional half-hours are employed in returning the corrected copies, and commenting on their errors and excellencies. On the Fridays, the half-hour is employed in conversations, conducted in Latin, on the subject of Roman Antiquities.

On the other two days of the week, Wednesday and Saturday, Courses of Lectures are delivered, which may be attended by advanced or general students apart from the ordinary business of the class. The optional half-hour on these days is employed in examining on the substance of the preceding lecture. The Courses of Lectures, and the subjects of them, are arranged as follows : Every alternate year, the lecture days are occupied throughout the Session with a Course of Lectures on General Grammar and the Mechanism of Speech. The subject is discussed under the two Divisions of *Spoken* and of *Written* Language. The topics comprised in each are chiefly the following :

Under the head of SPOKEN LANGUAGE are treated the principles which regulated the origin and subsequent use of the different forms of human speech, and the order of succession in which we may conceive the component parts of language to have been invented ;—Classification of all the variety of words into those which are *necessary* even

to the rudest and simplest language, and those which are *convenient*, but not indispensable, consisting of words subsequently contrived or abbreviated for facility and ornament :—Enumeration of the parts of speech belonging to each class :—The claims of some to belong to the one or the other, or to either, examined and adjusted.

Each species of word, or Part of Speech, considered separately, in its supposed order of invention :—The processes of mind traced, by which the scanty stock of primitive words was increased in number, and extended in application and meaning :—Statement and illustration of the universal principle in all languages, that words originally contrived to express sensible objects and appearances, come at last, by a series of changes, often not difficult to trace, to denote the faculties and the phenomena of our moral and intellectual nature.

Horne Tooke's merits as a philologist considered, under the head of Preposition and Conjunction : View and estimate of his doctrines on these two parts of speech.

II. WRITTEN LANGUAGE.—Analysis of articulate sound :—Attempt to ascertain and exhibit to the eye, in alphabetic characters, all the modifications of the human voice which deserve to be regarded as the primary elements of articulate sound :—Classification of these indivisible atoms of sound, according to the organs of voice employed in pronouncing them :—Attempt to construct, on these principles, a Philosophical Alphabet, containing neither more nor fewer than the primary sounds, and arranged in the natural method :—Our own and other alphabets compared with this standard :—Unaccountable confusion in the order of succession that runs through them all :—Their redundancy in some instances, and deficiency in others.—Practical deductions from these views, for the improvement of Elementary Teaching.—Some remarks, in concluding the subject of alphabetic characters : 1. On the Orthography of the English Language, and the causes that have

produced such disparity between the spelling and the pronunciation; and, 2. On the mode of pronouncing the letters among the different nations of modern Europe, and on the rule which ought to be followed in the pronunciation of Latin and Greek.

Letters, by their combinations, form *Words*; the different species of which were discussed under the head of Spoken Language. *Words* are combined into *Sentences*, or intelligible propositions.—The steps traced by which the mind proceeds, from the simplest form of an affirmation, to construct those complicated periods, in which the original proposition is loaded with additional clauses, for the purpose of extending, restricting, or somehow qualifying its meaning, and connected with, or opposed to, other propositions:—The tendency to greater or less complexity in the structure of sentences shewn to be one of the principal sources of diversity in style, and to depend, partly on the character of the individual writer, and partly on the nature of the Language he writes in:—Difference in this respect between ancient and modern Tongues:—Explanation of the terms *transpositive* and *analogous*, as applied to languages.—The principles and doctrines laid down on this subject, applied to an examination of the most distinguished historians of antiquity—Herodotus, Thucydides, Cæsar, Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus:—Estimate of their respective styles of composition, and occasional comparison of these ancients with the historians of our own island:—Remarks on the different manners of writing in Britain, according as authors have been more or less admirers and imitators of the ancients:—Different periods of English literature when the one or the other method was most in vogue.

In the intervening Session during which the above Course is not delivered, the lecture days are occupied with two (or more, if the time permits), of the following shorter Courses:

1. ON THE LAWS OF THE 'TWELVE TABLES.—*Part First.* Introduction. Early part of Roman history ; its credibility. Attempt to distinguish the events attested by sufficient evidence, from those which are unworthy of belief. Historical sketch of the former class, as introductory to some account of the institution of the Decemvirs, the establishment of their Code, and of the most remarkable of its surviving enactments. The question of its Greek origin examined.—*Part Second.* Analysis of particular enactments of Decemviral Law. The text exhibited to the eye in the old Orthography and Latinity, and accompanied with illustrations of the language, manners and customs, character, and legislation of the Romans. Among the heads or chapters of the Law selected for analysis and illustration are : the first clause of the First Table, regulating the form of Procedure in summoning before a court : the laws respecting marriage and succession to property : penal statutes : sumptuary laws, &c. &c.

2. ON THE MANUSCRIPT COPIES (*Codices Manuscripti*) OF THE ANCIENT CLASSICS : The causes which led to the destruction of so many, and to the preservation of those that are still extant : the substance or materials used ; the Herculanean MSS. ; notice of the most remarkable of the manuscripts that furnished our printed texts, and where they are now deposited.

3. OBSERVATIONS ON THE FIRST BOOK OF THE ODES OF HORACE : The various readings and disputed meanings : their beauties as compositions : parallel passages in ancient and modern writers, &c. : with an account of the Poet's life.

4. A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE AMONG THE ROMANS, from their first dawning to the days of Claudian.

5. SINGLE LECTURES on interesting topics as they occur, in Latin Grammar, History, Antiquities, &c.

The course of study for session 1833-4 is ; on Wednesday and Saturday, at nine, Lecture on General Grammar : on the other days selections will be read from the following authors : Horace—from his Odes and Satires ; Cicero—from the Second Book of the Dialogue *De Natura Deorum* ; Pliny—from his Natural History ; and Seneca—from his Physical Questions ; Tacitus's History, book i.—*Excerpta ex Poëtis Latinis* :—and Livy, as *private studies*.

THE JUNIOR HUMANITY CLASS meets two hours (*twelve to one*, and *two to three*) five days in the week, and one hour (*twelve to one*) on Saturday. The business on the five days during the earlier part of the Session is to ascertain the previous acquirements of the student, by strict parsing, and the use of Mair's Introduction. Where the ground-work of the student's knowledge is very defective, Mair is prescribed as *private studies*, and exercises written from it, which are given in from time to time, and become the subject of examination in the class. The authors read and examined upon are Virgil and Ovid, Livy, Horace (Odes and Satires) ; and Quintus Curtius as voluntary *private studies* among the more advanced. The Saturday hour is set apart for Geographical Demonstrations, which are confined principally to those countries whose geography bears most directly on the illustration of the Classics. They are preceded by a few Lectures on the Earth considered as a component part of the Pla-

netary System, on that system itself, and on the physical aspect and natural divisions of the Earth's surface.

A few Lectures will also be delivered in the Junior Humanity Class on the Art of Teaching, both public and private. The object of this part of the course is to impress upon all, and particularly on those who are likely to be concerned in the education of youth, the importance of studying their profession, and making themselves familiar with its principles.

GREEK.

THE Greek Class consists of three divisions: the First or Public Class,—the Private Class,—and the Third, or Second Private Class. The Public or Elementary Class meets two hours each day, Saturday excepted, at ten and one. The Class consists partly of such as have no knowledge of the language, but chiefly of such as have made some progress in it. It is thus divided into two parts. The more advanced Students begin to read immediately, while at the same time they go through the Grammar with those less advanced, thus contributing to the progress of such as have just begun the study of the Greek language. The first Greek that is read consists generally of extracts from the New Testament, or from the Septuagint. The unadvanced Students cannot translate these, but they go through the Grammar along with those who are reading the extracts. They are called up to read the portions which the others interpret, and questions are occasionally

put to them. The number of unadvanced Students is now extremely small.

The Grammar used in this Class is Moore's; published with additions by the present Professor. With it are conjoined, soon after the commencement of the Session, the First Part of Professor Dunbar's Greek Exercises; and for translation, the *Collectanea Minora*, consisting of extracts from the Septuagint, the Greek Testament, Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, some of Lucian's Dialogues, a few Odes of Anacreon, and the First Book of the *Iliad*. The whole of these are not read, but a selection is made from them. The Exercises are prescribed to this Class weekly in the inflection of adjectives and nouns, and on the tenses of verbs, which form the first part of the Exercises; and the shorter examples under the rules of Syntax, in the second part, are also read.

The Second Class meets one hour each day, at eleven o'clock. It is presumed that those who enter it have a considerable knowledge of the Greek Grammar. They are, however, examined on the Grammar, part of the hour, on two days of the week; when the nature of the inflections of nouns and adjectives, and the tenses, terminations, &c. of verbs are explained; Buttman's and Matthias' Greek Grammar are recommended to the more advanced Students, although Moore's is commonly used. The works which are read are—extracts from the *Anabasis* and *Memorabilia* of Xenophon,—Herodotus, and sometimes Plato,—and a Book of the *Iliad*. As Private Studies, the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles, or the *Medea* of Euripides, is required to be prepared. The Second Part of Professor Dunbar's Greek Exercises is also used, consisting of the rules of Syntax, with examples under them, and a number of observations pointing out particular idioms. In as far as time will permit, Themes and Compositions are prescribed, which are compulsory, all being required to perform them. Should the Students fail to do these exercises, a mark is affixed to

their names, and it is stated in their certificates that they have not been regular in performing the exercises. Compositions in English are also occasionally required. On Wednesdays, a Lecture is delivered, generally on the subjects that are read in the Class. Thus, during the reading of Homer, Lectures are given upon Epic Poetry, and exhibiting a critical analysis of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; and on Pastoral Poetry during the reading of *Theocritus*. General Lectures are also given upon the Antiquities and Institutions of the Greeks, and on the Athenian and Lacedæmonian Constitution and Government.

The Third Greek Class, which meets daily, at two o'clock, is attended by Students more advanced in age than the Students of the other two. It was instituted by the predecessor of the present Professor. All the Students of the Second Class have access to the Third. They are not required to learn the lessons prescribed, but they must derive advantage from hearing them read, and from the remarks that are made upon them. Such Students as have attended both the previous Classes, or the Second Class twice, are enrolled in the Third without paying any additional fee. In it the higher Greek Classics are read, the subjects being frequently changed. The works which have been perused, though not all in one Session, are the *Medea* of Euripides,—the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles,—the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles,—the *Prometheus Vinculus* of *Æschylus*,—the *Nubes* and *Plutus* of Aristophanes,—the Seventh Book of *Thucydides*,—the Speech of *Æschines* against Ctesiphon,—the Oration of Demosthenes for the Crown,—and occasionally some of the Odes of Pindar. The proportion usually read may be shown by what is actually done in one year. Thus, in a particular Session, the *Philoctetes* and half the Oration for the Crown were gone over. In addition to this, exercises are prescribed once a-week, and translations of passages from Greek into English, and from English into Greek, both in prose and

verse. Some of these exercises are generally read weekly. In this Class, Lectures are delivered on Tragedy, with an analysis of the Play read in the Class, and critical remarks upon it; on Eloquence, with an analysis of the Oration of *Æschines* against *Ctesiphon*, and that of *Demosthenes* for the Crown; on Lyric Poetry, with a comparison betwixt *Pindar* and *Horace*: a history of the early Grecian Philosophers is also given, with an account of, and remarks upon, their systems.

The Junior Class is taught for six months, and the other two Classes for about five months and a half. The business of all the Greek Classes is conducted chiefly by examination, by means of which the Professor is enabled to ascertain the progress made. The frequency of examination varies in the different Classes. In the Junior Class, to which two hours a-day are appropriated, the whole number of Students are gone over once a-week. In the Second Class, independently of the Students rising to read exercises, every individual, in the course of the Session, has been called up eight or ten times. In the Second Class, two, three, and sometimes four, Students are called up at once, and to all of them questions are put. The examination, on the whole, is rendered as irregular as possible, that all may be kept in a state of attention. Exercises and Compositions, both in prose and verse if possessed of merit, are frequently read in the Class.

In addition to the other business of these Classes, subjects for Prize-Essays and Poems, in Greek prose and verse, and also in English, are given out immediately after the Christmas vacation. Such Students as obtain Prizes read their Compositions publicly in the Class-room, when the Principal of the University commonly presides.

MATHEMATICS.

THE general object of this Chair is to teach the doctrines of the Pure and Mixed Mathematics. These, for a number of years past, have been taught to three distinct Classes.

FIRST CLASS.—In this Class, which meets at twelve o'clock, Geometry, as contained in the first six Books of Euclid's Elements, and a Supplement to them in Playfair's edition of that work, is taught ; also its application to Mensuration. Afterwards, Plane Trigonometry, with its application to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, and as many practical subjects as can be overtaken in a Session. Every week there are exercises prescribed to be performed by the Student at home. These are delivered in writing to the Professor, who examines and returns them with suitable remarks.

SECOND CLASS.—Meets at ten o'clock A. M. The Course begins with the Doctrines of Algebra ; and, in its progress, these are applied to various subjects,—particularly Interest and Annuities, the Doctrine of Chances, Plane Trigonometry, the Calculus of Sines, the Theory of Curve Lines, the Theory of Logarithms, &c. These are followed by the Theory of the Conic Sections, and Spherical Trigonometry, which is applied to Astronomy as far as time will allow. The nature of the Ancient Geometrical Analysis is explained, and applied to the resolution of problems : and throughout the Session, weekly exercises are prescribed, and their answers in writing examined. The Class meets an additional hour in the day from about the beginning of March to the end of the Session.

THIRD CLASS.—Meets at nine o'clock A. M. The subjects taught have been different at different times. They

include what are called the Higher Branches of the Mathematics, which, being more difficult, are less studied than the more elementary branches. It has not been found possible to collect a Third Class every year; but at present, an attempt is always made to form one. The subjects which have been taught in this Class within the last thirty or forty years, have been Astronomy, Geography, Navigation, Gunnery, and Fortification, as a Course. As also, Physical Geography and Astronomy in one year, and, in the following year, the Doctrine of Fluxions, otherwise called the Differential and Integral Calculus.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

This Class meets at 12 o'clock.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY attempts to ascertain, as far as human reason can do so, the law which must regulate the conduct of Man as a moral being. Inasmuch as it does not derive this law from any authority, but endeavours to deduce it from principles founded in the nature of things, it takes the name of a science. It may be called the Science of Duty.

The first object, therefore, will be to find those principles on which this law of duty must be grounded. For this purpose we have to consider, 1st, The nature of the human being who is the subject of such a law; and, 2d, The relations in which he is placed,—his nature and his relations concurring to determine the character of his moral obligations.

When the nature of man has been considered, and also the various relations of which he is capable, we

shall have fully before us the ground of all his moral obligations; and it will remain to shew what they are,—to deduce the law which the principles we shall have obtained will assign. But when we shall have gone over the examination of his nature, the mere statement of his relations will so unavoidably include the idea of the duties that spring from them, that it would be doing a sort of violence to the understanding to separate them; and, therefore, the consideration of his Duties will be included in the Second Division of the Course.

But the performance of duty does not necessarily take place upon its being known. There are difficulties and impediments which arise in the weaknesses, the passions, the whole character of him who is to perform it. Hence there arises a separate inquiry into the means to which man is to resort, to enable him to discharge his known obligations. There must be a resolved and deliberate subjection of himself to the known Moral Law; and an inquiry, therefore, into the necessity, nature, and means, of Moral Self-government, will furnish the *Third* and last Division of the Course.

In the *First* Division of the Course, then, we consider the constitution of the Human Being. He has a PHYSICAL NATURE, the most perfect of any that is given to the kinds of living creatures, of which he is one, infinitely removed as he is from all the rest. He has an INTELLIGENCE by which he is connected with higher orders of beings;—he has a MORAL NATURE by which he communicates with.

God;—he has a SPIRITUAL ESSENCE by which he is immortal.

All these natures and powers, wonderful in themselves, are mysteriously combined. The highest created substance Spirit, and Matter the lowest, are joined and even blended together in perfect and beautiful UNION.

We begin by treating generally of his PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION and POWERS, and shewing that much of his happiness—it may be of his virtue—is intimately connected with their healthful condition, as there is a mutual reaction between them and his highest faculties. The APPETITES are explained, and the phenomena of the SENSES; and pains taken to put in a clear light the nature of SIMPLE SENSATION, before proceeding to illustrate the THEORY OF PERCEPTION.

The impressions received through the senses would be of no use; they could not become materials of Thought, if the mind were not endowed with a power of reproducing them to itself in its internal activity; and this power we consider under the name of CONCEPTION, and very fully the laws by which its action is regulated, the LAWS OF ASSOCIATION.

We are then led to inquire what is the FACULTY OF THOUGHT itself; and if the different operations of JUDGMENT, ABSTRACTION, and REASONING, may all be explained as Acts of this one FACULTY OF INTELLECTION.

IMAGINATION itself seems to admit of being resolved into the union of this Faculty, with certain Feelings, under the Law of Association; and here an inquiry is instituted into the sources of the SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL,—an attempt made to define GENIUS and its province, and illustrations are given of the PHILOSOPHY OF TASTE.

Looking on Man's MORAL NATURE, we seem to see one Principle presiding over and determining the character of all the rest; distinguished by different names, but which no other, perhaps, so well describes as that which expresses it

to the common understandings of men—CONSCIENCE. Is it SIMPLE OR COMPOSITE? NATURAL OR ACQUIRED? In endeavouring to answer these questions, we must take a review of all the most celebrated Moral Systems in which it has been attempted to explain its origin, its composition, its growth, and its power.

From the consideration of this MORAL PRINCIPLE, to which our whole mind is subjected, we pass on to those various POWERS OF PASSION AND AFFECTION which are placed under its jurisdiction, and which, in their endless complexity and infinitely diversified modifications, constitute the strength of the human mind for action, and are the sources of the happiness, the sorrows, and the unfortunate errors of human life. These numerous principles, which have been classed in different manners by Ethical writers, but of which no classification is adequate to represent the variety, are very fully treated of under such great and simple divisions as serve to mark them out for separate discussion; an arrangement and order, which, whether metaphysically just or not, appear to afford facilities for analysing the processes of nature.

In treating of Man as a SPIRITUAL BEING, we consider the doctrines of the IMMATERIALITY AND IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL—doctrines so important and interesting that no argument can be lost that serves to impress them more deeply, and so elevated, that merely to contemplate them, does of itself tend to spiritualize the affection and imagination.

The *Second* Division of the Course comprehends an inquiry into Man's RELATIONS AND DUTIES. His first RELATION is as a creature to the MAKER AND GOVERNOR OF THE WORLD, and therefore it becomes necessary to consider, in the first place, what we are able to know of the Attributes of that Great Being to whom he owes his FIRST DUTY,—a duty which is the foundation of all others.

The utmost powers of the human mind have always been

directed upon this great object. Its Intelligence desires to know the Origin of all things. Its Moral Understanding impels it to seek the Author of all order and law. Its Love and Happiness carry it towards the Giver of all good.

The chief doctrines which are held concerning the Being and Attributes of Deity, men have conceived might be established by two methods; the first is that which deduces them from the absolute necessity of things, prior to all consideration of the effects in which they are manifested,—the ARGUMENT OR DEMONSTRATION A PRIORI. The other method is that to which nature continually constrains us, which may be going on in our minds at every moment, an evidence and conviction collecting upon us throughout life. It deduces the Existence and Attributes of God from their effects in his works, which our Reason can ascribe to no other origin. It reasons from effects to the cause, and is therefore termed the ARGUMENT A POSTERIORI.

The great points established by both these modes of argument are, in the first place, the Existence of God, his Power, and his Wisdom. These may be called the Attributes which our Intelligence compels us to understand, and for which that faculty is sufficient. But there are other perfections which as nearly concern us, and to the contemplation of which we are called by other faculties of our being—His Love, Justice, and Righteousness.

And here it appears necessary to vindicate the argument of the Evidence of Design from the misrepresentations and sophistries of certain writers by whom it has been impugned, and to expose the unphilosophical and impious spirit of their scepticism.

When we have considered the grounds on which our natural reason is convinced of these attributes, the *relations* of Man to God are manifest, and his *Duties* rise up in all their awful magnitude to our minds.

From this part of the Second Division of our Course, which belongs to Natural Theology, we go on to consider

the RELATIONS AND DUTIES OF MAN TO HIS FELLOW CREATURES.

The division of these relations, with their duties, is determined upon two grounds, being opposed to each other, in one respect, as they are PUBLIC or PRIVATE, and, in another, as they are simply NATURAL, or of HUMAN ADOPTION AND INSTITUTION.

By the private relations, we understand those by which a man is united to the members of his own family, household, and kindred, as a son, a father, a brother, a kinsman, a master, a servant, a friend. Under each of these relations, the particular circumstances attending it, which constitute the grounds of obligation, are considered, and the duties arising from them explicitly and fully stated, under the head of HOUSEHOLD LAWS.

By the PUBLIC RELATIONS, we are led to consider him as a Member of a Political Body. There is here a two-fold relation—that of RULERS AND SUBJECTS. We shall have to treat of the DUTIES belonging to both ; as of Rulers, their first and especial duty to maintain the INDEPENDENCE of the Community among other States, and GOOD GOVERNMENT within their own ; as of subjects, the duties of ALLEGIANCE and OBEDIENCE ; and here will have to be stated the grounds of obligation on rulers and subjects, namely, MUTUAL BENEFITS ; and their duty to their Common Country.

In the course of these inquiries, questions of vast importance arise as to the ORIGIN AND GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT ; the PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION ; the PRINCIPAL FORMS which POLITICAL GOVERNMENT has assumed among different nations ; and their various adaptation to the essential ends for which they were constituted.

In this Division of the Course, all those various Theories are strictly examined, which have been offered at different times, of the Nature of Virtue, and the Grounds of Moral Obligation — from Plato and Aristotle, to Stewart and

Brown ; and especial attention is paid to the Moral Philosophy of Greece.

In the *Third* Division of the Course, which runs into the Second, it is attempted to explain some of the chief Means by which Individual and National Virtue and Happiness may be strengthened and guarded : and to point out some of the most fatal causes of the Decline and Fall of Nations.

At the commencement of each Session, several Lectures are delivered, containing a Prospectus of the whole Course, which contains an hundred Lectures.

Each alternate year the Professor delivers a Course of Fifty Lectures on Political Economy. He follows, in a great measure, the order observed in the *WEALTH OF NATIONS* ; and, in explaining the doctrines of *SMITH*, compares them with those of *RICARDO*.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This Class meets at 11 o'clock A. M.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES.

On the objects and mode of studying Natural Philosophy.

[*One of these Lectures is intended to be delivered each week till Christmas.*]

I. PROPERTIES OF BODIES.

1. *Essential.* Extension. Figure. Impenetrability.
2. *General* or *Contingent.* Porosity. Divisibility.

Elasticity. Mobility. Ponderability. Cohesive attraction. (Capillary action.)

Boscovich's Theory.

II. STATICS.

Definition and Measure of Force.

Fundamental properties of the Mathematical Lever.

Composition of forces applied to a point.

Statical Moments, and composition of Parallel Forces.

Centre of Gravity.

Simple Machines.—Lever. Wheel and Axle. Toothed Wheel. Pulley. Machine of Oblique Action. Inclined Plane. Wedge. Screw.

Virtual Velocities.

Equilibrium of Flexible Bodies.—Theory of Suspension Bridges.

Theory of Arches.

Equilibrium of Elastic Bodies.

Strength of Materials.

III. DYNAMICS.

Definitions and First Principles.

Uniformly accelerated Motion.

Motion on a Curve.—Cycloidal descent : Pendulum. Pendulum a measure of Gravity. Pendulum applied to Clocks. Theory of Escapements.

Centrifugal Force.

Deflecting Forces.—1. Parallel Deflecting Forces : Projectiles. 2. Central Forces.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL ASTRONOMY : Demonstration of Kepler's Laws.

Collision of Bodies.—Direct. Indirect.

Rotation.—1. Round a Fixed Axis. Moment of Inertia. Centre of Gyration ; of Oscillation ; of Percussion
2. Where there is no fixed axis.

Sources and Application of Mechanical Power.—1. Animal Force. 2. Inanimate Force.

Friction.—Application to Wheel Carriages.

IV. HYDRODYNAMICS.

Fundamental Laws of the pressure of Fluids esteemed incompressible.

Practical application of these principles.—1. To the exertion of force in Bramah's Press. 2. To the discovery of Specific Gravity.

Flotation of Solid Bodies.—Metacentre.

Motion of Fluids.—Impelled by Pressure : through Apertures : through Tubes. Impelled by Centrifugal Force.

Re-action of Fluids.—Barker's Mill.

Resistance of Fluids.—Terminal Velocity.

V. PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Elastic Fluids.—Of the Atmosphere. Mariotte's Law. The Barometer : applied to the Measurement of Heights. Ascent of Balloons.

Pressure of Air applied to do Work.—Action of Pumps. Atmospheric-Engine. Gas-Engine.

Application of other Elastic Fluids to the same object.—Steam-engine. Force of fired Gunpowder.

Motions of Elastic Fluids.—Force of Wind.

Resistance of Elastic Fluids.—Resistance of the Air to Projectiles.

Vibrations of Elastic Fluids.

ACOUSTICS, OR THE THEORY OF SOUNDS.

Velocity of Sound in Air and other gaseous media.—Laplace's Theorem. In Liquids. In Solids.

Reflexion, Refraction, and Interference of Sounds.

Musical Sounds. Produced by Vibrations of Cords ;—of Air in tubes ;—of Solid masses. Musical Intervals.

Organs of Voice and Hearing.

VI. HEAT.

Known to us only by its Effects.

1st, *Dilatation.*—Origin of the Thermometer. Dilatation of Gases ;—of Liquids ;—of Solids.

2d, *Liquefaction*.—Latent heat.

3d, *Vaporization*.—Force of Steam.

4th, *Incandescence*.

Sources of Heat.

Communication of Heat. Distinction between *Heat* and Temperature Specific Heat.

1. *Radiation of Heat*;—Reflection of Radiant Heat ;—Refraction of Heat ;—Polarization of Heat.
2. *Law of Cooling*;—Newton's ;—Dulong and Petit's.
3. *Progress of Heat in Solid Bodies.* Conduction. Data assumed in theoretical investigation. Analysis of Fourier and Libri. Speculations as to the original form and Temperature of the Globe. Their bearing upon Geological facts.

Theories of Heat.—Analogies of Heat, Light, and Electricity.

APPLICATION OF THE DOCTRINES OF PNEUMATICS AND OF HEAT TO METEOROLOGY.—Constitution of the Atmosphere. Its temperature, and variations of temperature : Climatology. Its pressure and variations of pressure, periodical or accidental. Its Humidity. Atmospherical phenomena and precipitation.

VII. ASTRONOMY.

Apparent motions of the Heavenly Bodies.

Atmospherical Refraction.

Figure of the Earth.—Elements of Physical and Mathematical Geography. Evidence of changes in its figure and condition. Application of the principles of Natural Philosophy to Geological speculations.

Motions of the Sun and Moon. Eclipses.

The Solar System.

Comets.

Perturbations.—Conditions of stability of the System.

Precession. Nutation. [Aberration of Light.]

Sidereal Astronomy.

VIII. ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.*

General principles of Electricity.

Ordinary Electricity.—Production. Atmospheric Electricity. Properties.

Galvanic Electricity.—Production and Properties. Electricity produced by Contact ;—by Pressure ;—by Chemical Action.

Analogies of Magnetism and Electricity.

Laws of Magnetism. Terrestrial Magnetism.

Electro-Dynamics.—Discovery of Oersted. Theory of Ampere.

Thermo-Electricity.—Discovery of Seebeck.

Magneto-Electricity.—Discovery of Faraday. Application to Arago's discovery of Magnetism induced by Rotation.

* It is intended, for reasons which will be explained in their proper place, to treat of Optics and of Electro-Magnetism only every alternate year. The latter subject has been chosen for this Session. The Science of Optics viewed under its present extended form, naturally embraces three great divisions. 1. Phenomena of Undecomposed Light. 2. Chromatics. 3. Polarized Light. Though not specifically treated of during this Session, various parts of Optics will naturally fall as illustrations under the " Properties of Bodies," " Heat," and " Astronomy."

AGRICULTURE.

This Class meets at 4 o'clock P. M.

The subjects of this Course are comprehended under the following general divisions :—

1. The Principles and Practice of Agriculture.
2. The Rearing and Feeding of Live Stock.
3. The Management of the Farm.
4. The Economy of a Landed Estate, embracing the subject of Leases, and the relations between Landlord and Tenant.

The order in which these subjects are treated of is the following:—

I. OF THE ORGANS OF PLANTS AND PRODUCTS OF VEGETATION.—1. External Form. 2. Internal Structure. 3. Products of Vegetation.

II. OF CLIMATE, AS IT AFFECTS THE AGRICULTURE OF COUNTRIES.

III. OF SOILS.—1. Classes of Soils. 2. Properties of Soils, as determined by External characters; Chemical analysis; Geological relations; Natural productions. 3. Means of adding to the productive powers of Soils.

IV. OF MANURES, THE THEORY OF THEIR ACTION, MODES OF PREPARATION, AND USES.—1. Vegetable. 2. Animal. 3. Mineral.

V. OF TILLAGE.

VI. OF THE IMPLEMENTS OF THE FARM.—1. Preparatory Instruments of Tillage. 2. Machines for Sowing. 3. Hoeing Instruments. 4. Machines for Thrashing and Winnowing. 5. Implements for preparing food for Live Stock. 6. Carriages. 7. Utensils of the Dairy. 8. Implements of Manual Labour, &c.

VII. OF THE SIMPLE OPERATIONS OF TILLAGE.—1. Ploughing. 2. Harrowing. 3. Rolling, &c.

VIII. OF THE PREPARATION OF LAND FOR CROPS.—1. Fallowing. 2. Levelling ground and removing obstructions to Tillage. 3. Paring and Burning. 4. Draining.

IX. OF THE SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

X. OF THE CULTIVATION OF PLANTS, THEIR USES, DISEASES, &c.—1. Plants cultivated for their Seeds. (1.) Cereal Grasses—Wheat; Rye; Barley; Oats; Millet, &c. (2.) Leguminous Plants—Bean; Pea; Tare; Lentil, &c. (3.) Plants of other families—Buck-wheat, &c.—2. Plants cultivated for their tubers, roots, and leaves—Potato; Turnip, Cabbage, Rape, &c.; Carrot; Parsnip; Beet. 3. Plants cultivated for their fibres for thread—Hemp;

Flax, &c. 4. Plants cultivated for their oils—Rape ; flax ; hemp, radish, &c. 5. Plants cultivated for their dyes—Woad ; Madder ; Weld ; Saffron, &c. 6. Plants cultivated for their sugar—Beet ; Sugar-maple, &c. 7. Plants cultivated for their narcotic, bitter, and tanning principles—Tobacco ; White poppy ; Hop ; Gentian, &c. 8. Plants cultivated for their resins and gums—Pines, Firs, &c. 9. Plants cultivated for fermented and distilled liquors—Apple, Pear, &c. ; the Cereal Grasses, &c. 10. Plants cultivated for their uses in domestic economy and the arts—Coriander ; Caraway ; Mustard ; Clothier's Teasel, &c. 11. Plants cultivated for their wood—Oak ; Chesnut ; Elm ; Beech ; Ash, and other forest trees. 12. Plants cultivated for their fruits—Hazel, &c. 13. Plants cultivated for forage—Clovers ; Grasses ; Lucern, Sainfoin, Burnet, Chicory, &c. 14. Plants cultivated or used for herbage—Cock's-foot ; Meadow-fescue ; Rough-stalked Meadow-grass ; Rye-grass, &c.

XI. OF THE WEEDS OF AGRICULTURE.—1. Plants annual or biennial. 2. Plants perennial.

XII. OF THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF GRASSLAND.—1. Pasturage. 2. Dry forage. 3. Irrigation, &c.

XIII. OF LIVE STOCK, THE FORM AND PROPERTIES OF ANIMALS, THE MANNER OF REARING AND FEEDING THEM, THEIR DISEASES, &c.—1. The Horse. 2. The Ox. 3. The Sheep. 4. The Goat. 5. The Hog. 6. The Domestic Fowls, &c.

XIV. OF THE GENERAL ECONOMY OF THE FARM.—1. Buildings necessary for a Farm. 2. Artificial Divisions necessary for a Farm. 3. Capital necessary for a Farm. 4. Expenses of a Farm. 6. General Management of a Farm.

XV. OF THE ECONOMY OF A LANDED ESTATE.—1. Size and laying out of Farms. 2. Value and Expenses of an Estate. 3. Relations between Landlord and Tenant ; the Lease.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

DIVINITY.

The Professor of Theology teaches two classes, a Junior and Senior. The Junior Class commences on Tuesday, the 12th of November, and its hour of meeting is two o'clock. This class receives the appellation of Junior, from being attended by all the professional students, or Students of Divinity, at the beginning of their course; and the following account of its topics of lectureship will serve to shew why of the two theological classes it is the most adapted to the demand and convenience of those who, though not of the ecclesiastical profession, wish to become acquainted with the grounds or evidences of the Christian faith.

The general object of this class is to demonstrate the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, which is done in a series of lectures delivered from the Chair, on the three first days of every week. The Lectures on Natural Theology take up nearly half the session, and are succeeded by lectures on the historical and internal arguments for the truth of Christianity. The course is concluded by Lec-

tures on the Inspiration of Scripture, with a General View of Biblical Criticism and Systematic Theology.

It will be seen that the main design of this class is to establish the Credentials of Revelation, or to unfold the grounds on which the Bible ought to be regarded as the genuine record of a genuine communication from God to man. It is for this special reason that an attendance on this class is recommended to general or extraprofessional students; while it is only imperative on those who are destined for the clerical profession. By opening this part of Theological Education to all sorts of students, we approximate to the academic system of England, in which sacred is blended, to a certain extent, with general literature. But the best vindication of the practice is, that it might operate as a defence and preservative against infidelity, in an age of fearfully unsettled principles and licentious speculation.

Two days of the week are occupied with lectures both written and extemporaneous, on the various topics of a text-book, which gives the Professor an opportunity for entering with greater minuteness and familiarity into the details of the Christian argument. It is in this part of the Course that the Students are most subjected to examination. It is the practice to examine all the professional students, and only those of the general students who express a wish for it. The text-book for the ensuing session is Butler's Analogy.

The Senior Class of Theology commences on Tuesday the 12th of November, at Eleven o'clock. It receives the appellation of Senior, from the circumstance of its being attended by those professional students who have advanced beyond the first year of their attendance in the Divinity Hall. As the attendance of regular students generally lasts four years, the Course of Lectures in the Senior Class, in accommodation to this practice, is completed in three years,—comprising, therefore, the instructions which are proper to the Divinity Students of the second, third, and fourth years' standing. This class is attended by a large proportion of general students, notwithstanding the inconvenience to them of receiving, by one year's attendance, only a fraction of its course, and notwithstanding the still greater inconvenience, that, for two sessions out of the three, instead of beginning with the commencement, they have to begin with the ulterior parts of it. The present is the second year of the Senior Theological Course.

The object of the Senior Class, as distinguished from that of the Junior, is to expound, not the Credentials, but the Contents of the Christian Message; or, if the business of the Junior is to establish the truth in opposition to all infidelity, the business of the Senior is to establish the truth in opposition to all heresy. Its main topic is the subject-matter of the Christian Theology; and it should conclude

with a series of lectures on the duties of the ministry and on the pastoral care.

One enrolment for the season secures admittance into either or both of these classes.

CHURCH HISTORY.

IN this Class, which meets five days in the week, at one o'clock, it is proposed, during the present Session,—after some Introductory Lectures, and a recapitulatory View of the Early History of Christianity,—to give an Outline of the State of the Church from the middle of the fifth century till the Reformation. The origin and progress of the Papal power,—the rise of Mahometanism,—the Scholastic Theology—the condition of those Sects which were preserved from the contagion of general corruption,—the causes that led to the Reformation,—are among the more important subjects to be treated of.

A part of the Course will be devoted to the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, in which an inquiry will be made respecting the Tribes by which Scotland was anciently peopled, and respecting the introduction of Christianity among them, which will lead to a sketch of the History of the Culdees. After this, a view will be given of the ecclesiastical

condition of this country while the Popish system prevailed; and the Session will be concluded with some account of the Reformation in Scotland.

HEBREW.

Each Class meets for five days in the week, one hour a-day: the Junior Class at Ten o'clock, and the advanced Class at Twelve o'clock.

The ordinary business of the Junior Class is the detail of Hebrew Grammar; and the translation of parts of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, and of a considerable portion of the Psalms.

The advanced Class read large portions of the Prophetical Books, and all the Chaldee part of the Old Testament. They acquire also the elements of Syriac and Persian. A few Lectures are given on Biblical Criticism, and Jewish Antiquities; and many illustrations of both are mingled with the ordinary business.

FACULTY OF LAW.

CIVIL LAW.

The chief object of this Class, which meets at Three o'clock, is to give such a view of the principles of the Civil or Roman Law, as may serve as an introduction to the Study either of the Law of Scotland, or of the Science of Jurisprudence in general;—it being well known that the Civil Law forms the foundation of a great part of the Legal System of our own country, as well as of most other nations, and that its rules and maxims are of frequent occurrence in all modern law-books.

Previons to the appointment of the present Professor, about five or six years ago, it was the practice in this Class to deliver two rather short Courses of Lectures,—the one in connexion with Justinian's Institutes, and the other with the Pandects; and it was, therefore, usual for Students to attend the Class for two Sessions. It has been thought, however, to be now more in accordance with the proper objects of the Class, to comprise the Lectures in a single Course of the ordinary duration; and this, therefore, is the plan which is at present followed.

As introductory to this Course of Lectures, such a view is given of the nature of Legal Science, its

great divisions, and their relations to each other, as seems to be of advantage to Students who (as is the case with most of the Students of the Civil Law Class) are about to pass from their philosophical to their legal studies; and a pretty full account of the rise and progress of the Roman Jurisprudence, and of the materials of which it is composed,—of its history in various parts of Europe, after the downfall of the Empire, and more especially in our own Island.

On entering on the consideration of the System itself, the order followed is very nearly that of Justinian's Institutes, (the same with that of our own legal author Mr Erskine), introducing, however, in their proper places, such subjects of importance as are not comprehended in that work. Each subject in this order is treated of in the systematic and continuous form of a Lecture; dwelling at greatest length on those subjects which seem to be of most importance with reference to modern practice, and either altogether omitting, or touching very lightly, on those which are more of a local and national character. It is thought to be proper likewise, to point out as fully as the nature of the case admits, the relation of the various parts of the Roman Law to our own Law, and to place the two systems as often as may be, either in comparison or in contrast with each other.

It is the practice in this Class to have regular and frequent examinations, partly oral, and partly in

writing. Both of these are in English ; an English Examination being found to be best calculated either to ascertain or to communicate a knowledge even of those parts of the Civil Law which, like its definitions and maxims, are the most closely connected with its language. At the close of the Course, a Prize is awarded to the Student who has been most distinguished in the Examinations throughout the Session ; as also to the Author of the best Essay on a subject proposed by the Professor, and connected with the objects of the Class.

No text-book (in the proper meaning of the term) is at present used in this Class ; but it is necessary (especially with a view to the Examinations) to accompany an attendance on the Lectures with the study of Heineccius's work on the Institutes, and highly desirable that to this should be added the perusal of Vinnius' Commentary, and the two works of Heineccius, on the History and the Antiquities of the Roman Law.

It need only farther be remarked, that although in the Report of the Royal Commission for the visitation of the Scotch Universities, it is stated that the *Curriculum*, or Regular Course of Legal Study, ought to include an attendance on the Civil Law Class, this is not absolutely required by the Legal Profession in general. The Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet have, however, (as will be seen in another part of this Compilation), for some years past, required from all Candidates for admission into their Body, a certificate of attendance on this Class.

LAW OF SCOTLAND.

This Class meets at 3 o'clock.

Under this Professorship is comprehended the whole Jurisprudence of Scotland, Civil and Criminal. The Criminal Law has hitherto been taught only in an occasional course; the chief subject of study being the theory and practice of the Law of Scotland in matters of civil right. The present Professor devotes some part of the course (but necessarily very much circumscribed) to the general principles of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

I. The first branch of the Lectures on matters of Civil right, comprehends the doctrine of Obligations and Contracts; or the constitution, effects, and extinction of those rights which arise from obligations unilateral or mutual. After explaining and illustrating the general principles of conventional obligations, with the several contracts of sale, hiring, loan, pledge, deposit and mandate, the Professor enters into a full commentary on mercantile and maritime contracts; and concludes this part of the Course with an inquiry concerning those obligations which are independent of convention, and an explanation of the modes of extinguishing or discharging obligations, whether unilateral or mutual.

II. In the second branch of the Course, the right of Ownership and Laws of Property are considered.

The Law of Property in Land includes a view of the Feudal System according to which this part of Scottish practice is still regulated; with a commentary on the titles to land by Charter and Sasine, and on the Scottish system

of Records of Land Rights. The mode of transferring land to a purchaser is next considered, with that of transmitting it to an heir; the modes of charging it with debt, and the nature, principles, and effect of real securities, voluntary and judicial. After the explanation of the title to land naturally follows the law relative to the exercise of the right of ownership in land in the possession of the owner himself or in that of tenants; and this includes the law of neighbourhood, of nuisance, of servitude, and of common property and common interest, with the law of leasehold property, and the right of landlord and tenant under the Contract of Lease.

The law relating to Moveable Property is more simple in its principles, but embraces some important and difficult doctrines relative to trade and commercial dealings; the completion of transference by delivery; stoppage *in transitu*; property in ships; the navigation and registry laws; the warehousing system; the peculiarity of patents and copy-right; the law of hypothec and lien. This branch of the Course concludes with the distinctions between heritable and moveable property.

III. In the third department of the Course (which a previous knowledge of the law of obligations and of property prepares the student fully to comprehend) the law of Marriage and the constitution of a family are explained: marriage being first considered in its constitution and dissolution, with its effects upon the property and status of the parties: then the rights of lawful children: and, as naturally connected with the constitution of a family, the laws of succession. These laws are considered as applicable to land, under the peculiarities of the Feudal System; and as applicable to moveable subjects, under the rules of the Consistorial Law; with a commentary on the rights of apparent heirs; succession as regulated by deeds with or without substitutions; the law of entails; conditional set-

tlements ; and deathbed ; the entry of heirs to land by service or precept of *clare constat*, and by confirmation in moveables ; with the doctrine of Wills and Legacies. A more particular view is then taken of marriage-contracts, family settlements, and trust-deeds, as employed for altering or modifying the rights of parents and children by law established ; and the whole of this branch is concluded by a commentary on the law of Prescription.

IV. The next department of the Course comprehends the rights of persons in their individual capacities and in their public relations : the laws of guardianship of infants, of lunatics, of idiots, and of those in a more questionable state of imbecillity ; the public relations of Subjects, Aliens, Peers, Commons, Municipal arrangements, Counties, Burghs, Corporations, and the Elective Franchise.

V. The last department of the Course is employed in explaining those actions by which rights are judicially tried, and execution provided for their enforcement. After a review of the jurisdiction of the Scottish Courts of Justice, the several classes of actions are explained, with a commentary on the principles of pleading ; on the law of evidence ; and on some detached points of importance in legal proceedings. In conclusion, the several sorts of diligence or execution are explained, by which the land, or the moveable property, or the person, of a debtor are attached ; the law of imprisonment ; the laws of insolvency and bankruptcy ; with the processes of judicial sale, sequestration, and *cessio bonorum*.

During the Course, the Students are examined upon the subject of the Lectures, and encouraged to state their difficulties in questions to the Professor. The class is composed of two sets of students, some in the first stages of their progress, and others in the

last: The Professor gives two Prizes, one to the more advanced and one to the junior students; each consisting of books to the value of five guineas. Those prizes are awarded by the judgment of the students, on the merits of the several candidates as displayed in the examinations.

The Professor has published, as a Text-book, "Principles of the Law of Scotland," in which all the authorities used in the Lectures are accurately cited. But in order to save to Students the necessity of purchasing it, if not otherwise inclined to do so, he has deposited six copies in the Library for their use.

CONVEYANCING.

THIS Class, which meets at 2 o'clock, was instituted for the purpose of affording a distinct and Systematic Course of Instruction regarding all those Formal Writings which serve as the Vehicles and Instruments of Legal Rights and Obligations. It consequently includes, as its subjects, Deeds of all kinds, and Diligences, or Writs of Execution. They are viewed and discussed methodically, in appropriate Divisions and Sections, in which are fully explained all that relates to their history, their forms, their technical terms and phrases, their separate objects

and uses, and their connected applications in the various exigencies of Professional Practice.

The Course consists of Three main Divisions, under which are arranged systematically the numerous subdivisions and sections that respectively belong to them.

The First Division, which is introductory to the other two, comprehends the Legal Requisites and the Solemnities of Deeds; and generally, the whole of those inquiries which concern matters common to all Formal Writings, or relating to their general nature and effects.

The Second Division, which is greatly more extensive, includes all those Legal Writings which are employed in the constitution, transmission, enforcement, and extinction of that description of Rights designated in the Law of Scotland as Personal or Moveable Rights. It consequently embraces the Forms of Bills, of Bonds, and of Contracts, and of the regular modes of transferring, enforcing, and discharging them; of Conveyances of Moveables, properly so called; and of Marriage and Testamentary Settlements and Bequests of Personal Property.

The Third, and by far the most extensive as well as important Division, is devoted to the writings employed in the constitution and transmission, and in the uses, limitations, and settlements of those more eminent Rights which relate to Land and its adjuncts, and such other things as the Law of Scotland views as the subjects of Rights denominated Heritable. Those mixed forms which create or concern rights of both descriptions, are also included in this division. It embraces, in short, the whole of those numerous and complex forms, which originated in, or are connected with, the Feudal Law, as received in Scotland; and they are examined in an order calculated to facilitate the knowledge of them, to illustrate their connexions and dependencies, and to show the variations required in applying them to their respective purposes.

Besides the *Lectures*, the Course includes a regular series of oral *Examinations*, extending over the whole of the subjects discussed in it; and it also includes *Exercises*, consisting of Questions of importance dictated to the Students, to which written answers are returned by them before leaving the Class-room. These Answers, and their Writers, are afterwards severally mentioned and reported on by the Professor. Both Examinations and Exercises are voluntary,—that is, there is no compulsory obligation upon the Students to take a part in either; but the Examinations take place, and the Reports upon Exercises are made, in presence of the whole Class.

At the close of the Course, the Professor gives a Prize to the Student who is thought to have most distinguished himself throughout in the Examinations and Exercises. This Prize is awarded by Vote; and all who regularly attend the Examinations, and who have heard all the Reports upon the Exercises, are allowed to Vote.

In the Report made to his late Majesty GEORGE the Fourth, by the Commissioners for the Visitation of the Scottish Universities, it is stated, that the regular Course or *Curriculum* of Legal Study ought to include attendance on the classes of Civil Law, Scotch Law, and Conveyancing, in the order here mentioned, in consecutive Sessions; but no such *curriculum* is as yet authoritatively prescribed for the Legal Profession generally. It could not, indeed, be rendered imperative, on all its different branches, throughout the country. But the Writers to his Majesty's Signet (as will be seen in another part of this Compilation) require, from all Can-

didates for admission into their Body, certificates of regular attendance on Civil Law, Scotch Law, and Conveyancing, during at least One Course of each, and of a second Session's attendance on one or other of the last two, making four sessions in all. These two courses (Scotch Law and Conveyancing) are generally taken in conjunction by those Students of Law who come to the University only for a single session.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

THEORY OF PHYSIC.

This Class meets at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The subjects of the Course of Lectures on the Institutes of Medicine will be understood from the following Table of Contents of Dr ALISON's Outlines, as in the next edition, which will be slightly altered from the last.

It is proper to state, however, that Dr ALISON has not hitherto been able to discuss fully in his Lectures the whole of these subjects. Physiology is the department of the Course on which it has always been thought most important for the Professor of the Institutes to enlarge. Dr ALISON enters

pretty fully likewise into the Pathology of Acute Diseases; but has not hitherto treated, otherwise than incidentally, of the Pathology of Chronic Diseases: and he is accustomed to abridge considerably his Lectures on the properties of the different textures (chap. VIII.), on which the students necessarily acquire much information in the course of their anatomical studies; and on the mental phenomena, and their effects on the body (chaps. XIV., XV., and XVI.), on which his Outlines are purposely made fuller than on other topics.

OUTLINES OF PHYSIOLOGY.—1. Preliminary observations. 2. Of the most general laws of Vital Action. 3. Of the laws of Vital Contractions. 4. Of the composition and properties of the Blood. 5. Of Circulation. 6. Of Nutrition, Secretion, and Excretion, in general. 7. Of Absorption. 8. On the properties of the textures and secretions formed from the blood in the living body—Bone; Cartilage; Tendinous or Fibrous Substance; Cellular and Adipose Substance; Serous Membrane; Mucous Membrane; Glands and their Secretions; the Substance of the Lungs; the Skin; Muscular Texture; Nervous Texture. 9. Of the Animal Functions in general, as distinguished from the Organic. 10. Of Respiration. 11. Of Animal Heat. 12. Of Digestion. 13. Of the External Senses—Common Sensation; Smell and Taste; Sight; Hearing. 14. Of the Mental Faculties. 15. Of Voluntary and Instinctive Motion. 16. Of the Involuntary Action of the Mind on the Body. 17. Of Sleep. 18. Of Generation. 19. Of Peculiarities of Age, Sex, and Temperament.

OUTLINES OF PATHOLOGY.—1. Preliminary observations. 2. Of the Action of Causes of Sudden Death. 3.

Of the Remote Causes of Disease in general. 4. Of Disordered Action of the Heart. 5. Of Local Determinations and Congestions of Blood, and their immediate effects. 6. Of Inflammation—Of the Symptoms of Inflammation in its first stage; of the Local Effects and Terminations of Inflammation, and the Symptoms thence resulting; of the Remote Causes of Inflammation; of the Proximate Cause of Inflammation, and of its local consequences; of the Proximate Cause of Inflammatory Fever; of the Modes of Fatal Termination of Inflammatory Diseases; of the Varieties of Inflammation. 7. Of Idiopathic Fever—Of the Diagnostic Symptoms and Varieties of Idiopathic Fever; of the Appearances on Dissection after Idiopathic Fevers; of the Remote Causes of Idiopathic Fevers; of the Proximate Cause of Idiopathic Fevers, and of their Fatal Terminations. 8. Of Contagious Exanthemata. 9. Of Diseased States of the Secretions. 10. Of Diseased States of Nutrition—Of Morbid Growths; of Alterations of Textures without the Formation of New Growths; of the Causes of these Organic Lesions; of the Situations, Symptoms, and Fatal Effects of these Organic Lesions. 11. Of Diseased States of the Exhalations. 12. Of Diseased States of the Blood. 13. Of Diseased States of the Nervous System.

MATERIA MEDICA.

This Class meets at 9 o'clock A. M.

INTRODUCTION.—History of the teaching of *Materia Medica* in the University. Objects of the Course, Outline, and mode of discussing the several subjects.

I. DIET and REGIMEN.—Of Diet; or Food, Drink, and Condiment. 1. *Food*.—The relative digestibility and relative nutritive power of its several kinds,—both of proximate principles and of compound aliments,—with observa-

tions on the application of chemical analysis to these inquiries. Improper food,—in respect to quantity, quality, or the frequency with which it is taken,—with the effects of these circumstances on the constitution. The Proper Food of man according to various circumstances of life,—for violent continuous exertion—for daily vigorous exercise,—for prisoners,—children,—infirmaries. Food as an agent in the treatment of diseases,—spare diet,—full diet,—vegetable diet,—animal diet,—certain peculiarities of diet; nature of these different kinds of diet, and the diseases in which they are severally serviceable. 2. *Drink*.—Diluent drinks,—Water,—its several kinds,—circumstances which render it injurious,—application of it and other diluents to the treatment of diseases. Nutritive drinks. Stimulant drinks,—the several kinds, their composition, and effects on health, and in the treatment of diseases. 3. *Condiments*,—their several kinds, and uses,—effects when in excess. Of Regimen, comprising exercise, sleep, bathing, &c.

II. MEDICINES.—Introductory remarks on the physiological and therapeutic actions of medicines, and the circumstances which modify them,—Appendix on Pharmacopœias. Division of Medicines.

1. *Minerals*.—Metallic preparations of zinc, copper, bismuth, tin, silver, arsenic, iron, lead, antimony, mercury; under each head are discussed the history of the introduction of the article into the Materia Medica, its commercial history, chemical pharmacy, adulterations and purity, therapeutic action and uses, and mode of administering its several preparations. Mineral acids: Sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, nitro-muriatic. Vegetable acids: Acetic, citric, tartaric, oxalic, hydrocyanic. Alkalies, Earths, and their salts: Potass, soda, ammonia, lime, baryta, alumina, magnesia. Non-metallic acidifiable substances: Sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, chlorine, iodine. Compound inflammable substances. Mineral waters, their several kinds, mode of analyzing, and therapeutic uses.

2. *Vegetables*.—Introduction. On the Classification of Vegetables according to natural orders, and the correspondence subsisting between analogy in form and analogy in action. On the collection and preservation of simples,—the pharmaceutic preparation of vegetables,—the chemical analysis of vegetables.

Special articles of the vegetable *Materia Medica*, arranged according to natural orders. *Ranunculaceæ*: ranunculus, hellebore, stavesacre, monkshood. *Magnoliaceæ*: winter's bark. *Menispermæ*: kalumbo, cocculus indicus. *Malvaceæ*: mallow, marsh-mallow, cotton, chocolate. *Tiliaceæ*: arnatto. *Simarubeæ*: quassia, simaruba-bark. *Rutaceæ*: guaiac, rue, buchu, angustura-bark. *Lineæ*: linseed, purging-flax. *Cystineæ*. *Violareæ*. *Passifloræ*. *Camellæ*: tea. *Hesperideæ*: orange, lemon, bergamot. *Meliaceæ*: canella alba, mahogany-tree, swietenia febrifuga. *Sarmentaceæ*: vine. *Geraniaceæ*: oxalis acetosella. *Guttiferae*: gamboge, borneo-camplor. *Acerineæ*: horse-chesnut, sugar-maple. *Cruciferae*: black and white mustard, cardamine, water-cress, scurvy-grass, horse-radish. *Papaveraceæ*: poppy, opium, and its proximate principles. *Frangulaceæ*: buckthorn. *Juglandææ*: walnut. *Terebinthaceæ*: elemi, balsam of Gilead, myrrh, mastic, Chian turpentine, olibanum, bdellium, rhus toxicodendron. *Polygaleæ*: snake-root, rhatany-root. *Leguminosæ*: pulses; gums—gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth; saccharine substances—liquorice, cassia-pulp, tamarind pulp; bitter laxative substances—senna, geoffroya inermis, [dolichos pruriens]; astringents—catechu, kino, logwood; resinous substances—sanders-wood, dragon's-blood, copaiva-balsam, balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu. *Rosaceæ*: tormentilla, geum, rosæ, peach, almond, bitter-almond, prune, cherry-laurel. *Myrtineæ*: eucalyptus resinifera, pomegranate, clove, pimento, cajeput. *Umbelliferae*: narcotics—hemlock; gum-resins—assafœtida, ammoniac, galbanum, opoponax, sagapenum; aromatics—anise, caraway, coriander, cumin, sweet-fennel, dill, angelica;

esculent and nutritive—carrot, parsnip, aracacha. *Rubiaceæ*: cinchona, ipecacuan, coffee, madder. *Valerianeæ*: valerian. *Compositæ*: wormwood, moxa-plant, wormseed, chamomile, pellitory, leopard's-bane, colt's-foot, elecampane, tansy, burdock, blessed-thistle, garden-lettuce, wild-lettuce, dandelion. *Cucurbitaceæ*: colocynth, elaterium, bryony. *Ericineæ*: uva-ursi, pyrola, rhododendron. *Ebenaceæ*: storax, benzoin. *Oleineæ*: olive-oil, manna. *Strychnæ*: nux-vomica, St Ignatius' bean. *Apocyneæ*: mudar. *Gentianeæ*: gentian. *Bignoniaceæ*. *Convolvulaceæ*: jalap, scammony. *Boragineæ*: alkanet. *Solaneæ*: belladonna, hyoscyamus, thorn-apple, bittersweet, mullein, tobacco, capsicum. *Personatæ*: foxglove. *Labiataæ*: lavender, peppermint, rosemary, hyssop, horehound, balm, marjoram, sage, germander. *Polygoneæ*: rhubarb. *Laurineæ*: cinnamon, cassia, sassafras, camphor, bay. *Myristiceæ*: nutmeg. *Thymelææ*: mezereon. *Aristolochiææ*. *Euphorbiaceæ*: castor-oil, croton, cascarilla-bark, tapioca. *Urticeæ*: hop, cubeb, black and long pepper. *Amentaceæ*. *Conifereæ*: turpentine, juniper, savin. *Aroideæ*: cuckow-pint, calamus aromaticus. *Orchideæ*: salep, vanilla. *Drymyrrhizææ*: ginger. *Irideæ*: orris-root, saffron. *Smilaceæ*: sarsaparilla. *Liliaceæ*: aloes, garlic, squill. *Colchicaceæ*: meadow-saffron, white hellebore. *Palmæ*: palm-oil, cocoa-nut, sago, catechu-palm. *Gramineæ*: ergot, barley, oats, rice, maize, sugar-cane. *Lycopodineæ*: lycopodium. *Filices*: shield-fern. *Hepaticæ*: marchantia. *Lichenes*: Icelandic moss. *Fungi*: wholesome and poisonous. *Algæ*: fucus vesiculosus and endiviæfolius.

3. *Animals*.—Nearly pure principles,—axunge, suet, spermaceti, cod-liver-oil, wax, isinglass and bone-gelatin, honey, sugar-of-milk and diabetic sugar. Parts and secretions of animals,—milk, eggs, bone, horn, musk, castor. Entire animals,—sponge, cochineal, cantharides, leeches.

4. *Imponderable Substances*. Heat,—heated air, air-bath, vapour-bath, vapour-douche, steam-cautery, warm-bath, mud-bath, cautery. Cold,—cool-air, cold-bath, cold-affu-

sion, cold-douche. Electricity. Galvanism. Mesmerism. Acupuncture.

5. *Bloodletting.* General bloodletting,—where practised,—physiological effects, immediate and remote, when moderate and when in excess,—therapeutic applications. Local bloodletting,—various modes of practising,—immediate effects, and therapeutic uses.

Appendix on the Art of Prescription. Conclusion.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

This Class meets at 9 o'clock A. M.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURES.

On the objects, history, and arrangement of the subject ; which divides itself into two separate branches—*Forensic Medicine* and *Medical Police*.

I. FORENSIC MEDICINE.

PART I.—*Questions affecting the Civil or Social Rights of Individuals.*

I. ON THE USUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORPOREAL AND MENTAL POWERS.

1. Infancy. 2. Childhood. 3. Adolescence. 4. Puberty. 5. Virility. 6. Old Age. 7. Decrepitude.

II. DURATION OF HUMAN LIFE.

1. Registers of Births. 2. Bills of Mortality. 3. Annuities. 4. Circumstances affecting Longevity.

III. PERSONAL IDENTITY.

1. Natural Causes rendering it Questionable. 2. Accidental Causes.

IV. MARRIAGE.

1. Nubile Age.
2. Circumstances affecting the Legality of a Marriage.

V. DIVORCE.

VI. IMPOTENCE AND STERILITY.

1. Functional Causes.
2. Organic Causes.

VII. PREGNANCY.

1. Conception.
2. Superfœtation.
3. Period of Uterogestation.
4. Development of the Fœtus.
5. Legal Questions relating to Pregnancy.

VIII. PARTURITION.

1. Signs of approaching Parturition.
2. Signs of recent Delivery.
3. Questions relating to Delivery.
4. Plurality of Children.
5. Vitality of the Child.
6. Signs of the Death of the Fœtus before Delivery.

IX. HERMAPHRODITES AND MONSTERS.

X. PATERNITY AND AFFILIATION.

1. Period allowed to legitimize a Child.
2. Bastardy.
3. Posthumous Children, and Second Marriages.
4. Supposititious Children.

XI. PRESUMPTION OF SURVIVORSHIP.

XII. MENTAL ALIENATION.

1. Mania.
2. Monomania.
3. Dementia.
4. Amnesia.
5. Causes of Insanity.
6. Mode of Treatment.
7. Legal Questions on Insanity.

XIII. RIGHTS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

XIV. MALADIES EXEMPTING FROM PUBLIC DUTIES.

XV. SIMULATED DISEASES.

PART II.—*Injuries to Property.*

I. NUISANCES.

1. From Manufactures evolving Putrid Emanations.

2. Noxious Gases. 3. Noxious or Offensive Liquids.
4. Disturbing by their Noise.

II. ARSON.

1. Spontaneous Combustion from Friction and Percussion. 2. From Fermentation. 3. From Chemical Action. 4. Human Combustion.

PART III.—*Personal Injuries.*

I. DEFLORATION.

1. Signs of Virginity. 2. Proofs of its Loss.

II. RAPE.

1. What constitutes Rape. 2. Legal Questions respecting it.

III. CUTTING AND MAIMING.

1. Mutilation of the Face and Limbs. 2. Castration.

IV. ABORTION.

1. Law of Abortus Procuratus. 2. Criminal Abortion.

V. INFANTICIDE.

1. Law of Infanticide. 2. Mode of examining the Body, Externally and Internally. 3. Questions relating to Infanticide. 4. Peculiarities of the Fœtal Circulation, and Docimasia Pulmonum. 5. Infanticide by Omission. 6. Infanticide by Commission. 7. Exposure of Infants, and Means of Resuscitation when the Child seems recently exposed. 8. Relation of the Child to its supposed Mother. 9. Form of a Judicial Report in such cases.

VI. HOMICIDE IN GENERAL.

1. Symptoms of Real and Apparent Death. 2. Death by Asphyxia. 3. Death by Inanition. 4. Death from Extremes of Temperature. Death from Cold, Burns, Scalds, and Lightning.

VII. WOUNDS.

1. Wounds in general, according to their Nature.
2. Wounds according to their Seat.

VIII. TOXICOLOGY.

1. Poisons in general, and the Symptoms they produce.
2. On the Evidence of Poisoning.
3. Classification of Poisons, according to *Foderé* and *Orfila* into Corrosive, Acrid, Narcotic, Narcotico-Acrid, and Septic Poisons.
4. Classification, as they are derived from Inorganic or from Organized Substances; as from Metals, Earths and Alkalis, Acids, Simple Substances not Metallic, Vegetables, Animals.
5. Individual Poisons, and the Modes of detecting them; Antidotes, and Method of Treatment.
6. Imaginary, Pretended, and Imputed Poisoning.

II. MEDICAL POLICE.

PART I.—*Questions affecting the Health or Comfort of Individuals.*

I. CLEANLINESS.

1. Personal.
2. Domestic.
3. Ventilation.

II. ALIMENT.

III. CLOTHING AND EXTERNAL WARMTH.

IV. TEMPERANCE AND INTEMPERANCE.

V. PROSTITUTION.

VI. CELIBACY AND MARRIAGE.

VII. LACTATION, AND CARE OF OFFSPRING.

PART II.—*Sanitary Regulations affecting the Health of Communities.*

I. PROPER SITES FOR TOWNS AND HABITATIONS.

1. Purity, and Hygrometric State of the Air.
2. Sup-

ply of Good Water. 3. Command of Fuel. 4. Vicinity of Trees, Hills, Streams, Marshes, the Sea.

II. DRAINAGE AND SEWERS.

III. PAVING OF STREETS, AND CARE OF PUBLIC WAYS.

IV. ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

1. From Privies. 2. Decaying Animal and Vegetable Matter. 3. Slaughter-Houses. 4. Noxious Trades.

V. CEMETERIES.

VI. HOSPITALS.

1. Lunatic Establishments. 2. Foundling and Orphan Hospitals. 3. Hospitals for the Sick, and Dispensaries. 4. Military Hospitals.

VII. BARRACKS.

VIII. SCHOOLS.

IX. PRISONS.

X. LAZARETTOS AND QUARANTINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. Their Nature and Object. 2. Contagion. 3. Can Filth and Foul Air generate Contagious Diseases? 4. On the Plague, Cholera, &c.

XI. ON PUNISHMENTS.

1. Corporal Punishments. 2. Capital Punishments. 3. Pleas in *bar* of Execution,—Youth,—Pregnancy, Insanity.

CHEMISTRY.

SYSTEMATIC COURSE.

The Lectures of the Systematic Course are delivered at Ten o'clock, five times a-week during No-

vember, and six times during the remaining five months.

The Professor ushers in the Course by several general lectures, in which he details the nature and objects of chemistry, and its connection with other sciences; also the general properties of matter.

The Course is divided into two great branches.

1. The General Doctrines of Chemistry.
2. The Particular Doctrines.

FIRST GREAT BRANCH.

General Doctrines. 1. Caloric. 2. General Facts; Phenomena; Laws of Chemical Action.

FIRST DIVISION.—CALORIC.

1. The nature, movements, and distribution of caloric. Specific caloric.

2. More general effects of caloric.

a. Expansion. Thermometers, Pyrometers.

b. Liquefaction. Latent Heat.

c. Vaporization. Vaporation. Dew.

d. Incandescence. Radiant Caloric. Light.

3. Sources of caloric. Modes of its application. Furnaces, &c. Frigorific processes.

SECOND DIVISION.—CHEMICAL ACTION.

General Facts. Combination. Decomposition. Concomitant circumstances. Cause. Attraction. Different kinds of attraction. Crystallization and Crystallography. Chemical Attraction or Affinity. Single Affinity; Compound Affinity. Laws of Chemical Attraction. Definite Proportions. Atomic Theory.

SECOND GREAT BRANCH.

Particular Doctrines of Chemistry, or detail of the Characters, Constitution, and Chemical Properties of every known substance.

Distribution of Substances into Inorganic, or the productions of the inanimate kingdom of nature ; and Organic, or the productions of the animated kingdoms.

Objects of the inanimate kingdom ; simple and elementary, or compound. Simple distributed into three great classes, under which fall the compounds which are composed of them.

First Class.—Elementary Substances, neither combustible nor metallic, viz. Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Iodine, Bromine.

Second Class.—Elementary substances, which are combustible and not metallic. Hydrogen-gas, Sulphur, &c. Combinations of them with preceding substances, *e. g.* water, oxy-acids, hydracids, sulphuretted, phosphuretted, and carburetted hydrogen gases, &c.

Third Class.—Elementary Substances. Metallic. Metals divided into three orders, Kaligenous, Terrigenous, Calcigenous.

a. Kaligenous Metals, those whose oxides are alkalis.

Their oxides or alkalis. Ammonia. Various combinations : compound salts, with alkaline base.

b. Terrigenous Metals, those whose oxides are earths. Earthy oxides, combinations, &c.

c. Calcigenous Metals, or the ponderous metals, whose oxides are calces ; their various combinations, &c.

The Chemistry of Inorganic Substances is concluded with an Account of Mineral Waters, their varieties, contents, modes of examination and imitation.

Galvanism is next introduced ; having been delayed to this period, as not previously intelligible either as to mode of excitation, phenomena, or effects.

1. Common Electricity. General facts and theories thereof.

2. Galvanic Electricity. History of. Modes of excitation. Batteries; effects on simple, on compound bodies. Theories of. Medical application.

Organic Chemistry.

1. Vegetable Substances in general. Vegetable Principles. Particular Vegetable Productions, &c.

2. Animal substances in general. Animal principles. Particular animal productions, &c.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Courses of Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy will be conducted in the Chemical Laboratory of the College, during the ensuing session by Dr HOPE, Professor of Chemistry, and his assistant Dr ANDERSON, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

In these courses the same arrangement will be followed which the Professor observes in his Systematic Lectures, and they will proceed *pari passu*.

Three Lectures will be given weekly in each course, from the commencement to the end of April 1834.

This plan, it is hoped, will be particularly beneficial to those who are commencing the study of Chemistry, and to those who can take the Systematic and the Practical Courses the same season, as it enables the student to repair to his labours in the laboratory, amply prepared by the previous lecture of the Professor, and by witnessing the experiments themselves performed by him.

In these courses particular attention will be given to the application of chemical principles to the arts and manufactures, which will be fully illustrated by experiment.

The first Lecture will be given by Dr HOPE on Wednesday, the 13th of November, at Two o'clock; and after the hours for the separate Classes have been fixed, Dr ANDERSON will open each by a lecture, in which he will explain the more minute particulars of the plan on which these will be conducted. The hours for the different courses will be adjusted to suit the convenience of those who propose to attend.

During summer, courses of Practical Chemistry and Pharmacy will be conducted by Dr ANDERSON, under the superintendence of Dr HOPE.

SURGERY.

This Class meets at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The object of the Course of Lectures on Surgery is to consider the nature and treatment of diseases occurring in the external parts, and of the effects of external injuries on the body; with an account of the surgical operations which are required and practised for the cure or relief of different diseases and injuries.

In the general arrangement of the subject, the Course is divided into two parts.

DIVISION I.—General Doctrines of Surgical Diseases and Injuries.

1. Inflammation and its Consequences. 2. Effects of External Injuries. 3. Morbid Alterations of Texture, and New Growths. 4. Morbid Alterations of the Fluid Secretions. 5. Displacements. 6. Malformations.

DIVISION II.—Surgical Diseases and Injuries, as they occur in the Different Systems and Organs of the Body, and the operations required in their treatment.

1. In the Vascular System. 2. In the Nervous System. 3. In the Organs of Sense. 4. In the Organs of Digestion. 5. In the Organs of Respiration. 6. In the Urinary and Genital Organs. 7. In the Organs of Motion. 8. In the Integuments of the Body.

The first division embraces the general principles of the knowledge and treatment of surgical diseases and injuries, in whatever part of the body they occur. The second includes the application of these principles, and the descriptions of the different operations in surgical diseases and injuries, as they occur in the various parts or organs of the body.

During the Winter Session, Lectures are delivered on five days of the week, and on the Saturday an examination is held on the subjects treated of in the progress of the Course.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

The subject of this Class, which meets at 11 o'clock A. M., is to give an account of the present state of Medicine as an Art, and as a Science, that is, to ascertain its First Principles, as far as they

have been established, and to describe its Practice, as confirmed by the experience and observation of ages. The subject, therefore, is most important, and most extensive. The present Professor has not published any Syllabus of his Course; because he frequently varies the plan of teaching it. The following, however, is the arrangement which he most generally adopts:

The subject of the Course is divided into two great branches, viz. General and Special Pathology, that branch of natural knowledge, which treats of the Animal Economy in its diseased state. Under the first branch, or that of General Pathology, is comprehended the History of Diseases in General, or of those circumstances which are common to all Diseases; as their Symptoms, Causes, Treatment, &c.

This branch, therefore, properly precedes the account of particular Diseases, as it saves much repetition afterwards.

The second branch, or Special Pathology, the more immediate object of this Course, contains the History of the Particular Diseases. As these are very numerous, not easily separable from each other, and often much complicated, many arrangements or Nosological Systems, as they have been called, have been formed. All of these are very artificial, and often depending on vague theories. A more natural arrangement is followed, founded on the organs and functions which are more particularly affected.

The Animal Economy consists of many organs; each of which performs peculiar and appropriate functions. All of these, however, are intimately connected, forming a microcosm, a republic, one and indivisible. Diseases or derangements of the animal system are seated more or less in some of these. Diseases, therefore, may be divided into two great classes, General and Particular. Under the class of

General Diseases are comprehended those, in which the whole or a large number of these organs and functions are affected. The only diseases of this kind are perhaps fevers. These are properly first considered, because they are the most common, and because they accompany more or less other diseases. A general account of all the circumstances common to fevers, as their Symptoms, Causes, Treatment, &c. precedes the History of Individual Fevers, which are treated under the common arrangement of Intermittent, Remittent, and Continued.

The Second Class or that of Particular Diseases, contains those, the seat of which is more especially in one organ or one function, the general system being only secondarily or symptomatically affected. The diseases of this class are arranged according to the different organs and functions which are more particularly affected, as the Vascular, Nervous, Pulmonary, Digestive, Secretory, Mental, &c.

But in all arrangements of natural knowledge, which must be founded on the present state of human science, some anomalies must occur. In the above arrangement of this branch, there are a few diseases which cannot be included in any of the Divisions, because they affect different organs and functions at the same time, or in different periods of their progress. Such are Syphilis, Scrofula, Scorbutus, and perhaps several others. These are included in a separate class, to which the denomination of Anomalous may be given.

The individual diseases of each system of organs or functions are divided into the Structural or Organic, that is, those in which the texture or structure of the organ is altered; and into the Inorganic, or Functional, or Nervous, in which the derangement is purely functional, and cannot be detected by any visible alteration of its organization: because it depends entirely on an alteration of its nervous or vital powers.

In treating of each individual disease, a very particular

account is given of its Symptoms, Causes, Treatment, &c. so far as they have been ascertained by the experience and observation of our best practitioners.

As the subject of this Course is very extensive, all the above particulars cannot be treated with the same accuracy and minuteness in an Academical Session. Some diseases, therefore, are treated with more minuteness in one year than in the succeeding. Those, however, not so minutely treated the previous year, are more particularly attended to the next. In this way, the regulations enjoined by several public bodies, of attending two Courses of the Practice of Medicine, is best fulfilled.

Besides the above subjects, others, as the History of Medicine, the best mode of acquiring a knowledge of it, the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician, &c. are occasionally treated in this Course.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

This Class meets at 1 o'clock, P. M.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMPONENT PARTS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE BODIES OF ANIMALS.

On the different Tissues.

Of the Skeleton.

Of the Form, Size, Situation, and Processes of the Bones.

Of the Periosteum and its uses.

Of the Articulations.

On National Peculiarities of the Bones.

On the Distinctions between the Male and Female Skeletons.

Of the Bones of the Trunk.

Of the Bones of the Chest.

Causes of Deformity of the Spine.

Of the Method of treating Deformity of the Spine.

Of the Vertebrae. On Luxation and Fracture of the Vertebrae.

Of Imperfection as to the Formation of the Spine.

Of a Nondescript kind of Malformation of the Spine.

Of the Immoveable Portion of the Vertebral Column.

Of the Pelvis. Of the Axis of the Pelvis. Measurement of a well-formed Male Pelvis of Persons of different Nations. Of the Distortion of the Female Pelvis. Of the Distortion of the Male Pelvis.

Of the Thorax ; Causes of its Form.

Of the Peculiarities of the Ribs.

Of the Sternum.

Of the Skull ; of its Form. Of the Distinctions of the Form of the Skull.

Of the Bones of the Face.

On Camper's Facial Angle.

Of the Causes which determine the Size and Form of the Skull.

Of the Distinctions in the Skull of the Male and Female, and of the Distinctions of the Skulls of different Nations.

Of the First Class, or Caucasian.

Of the Second, or Ethiopian Class.

Ethiopian Variety. Mongol Variety.

Tabular View of various Measurements of Crania, in the Museum of Dr Monro.

Of the Third, or Mongolian Class.

Of the Fourth, or American Class.

Of the Fifth, or Malay Class.

Observations on Skulls of Natives of New Holland, of Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE EXTREMITIES.

Of the Bones of the Superior Extremities.

Of the Inferior Extremities.

Observations on Fractures and Dislocations of the Neck.

Of the Leg. National Peculiarities.

Of the Rotula or Patella.
Of the Bones of the Feet.
Of the Sesamoid Bones.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON CARTILAGE.

Of the Substance like Cartilage in which Bone is formed.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE LIGAMENTS.

Of the Cartilages within the Bursæ Mucosæ and Joints,
by Dr Monro *secundus*.
Of the Particular Ligaments.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE MUSCLES AND TENDONS.

Nomenclature of Muscles.
Classification of Muscles.
Of the Tendinous Aponeuroses, and Muscles of the Parietes of the Abdomen.
Of the Inguinal Canal of the Adult.
Of the Crural Canal.
Muscles situated upon the back part of the Trunk of the Body.
Of the Muscles which move the Head.
Muscles on the fore part of the Trunk of the Body.
Of the Tendinous Aponeurosis of the Superior Extremity, and Muscles proper to it.
Of the Tendinous Aponeurosis of the Inferior Extremities, and Muscles proper to it.

ORGANS OF DIGESTION.

General Observations upon the Structure and Functions of the Organs of Digestion in the different Classes of Animals.

Of the particular Organs by which the Food is prepared before it passes into the Stomach.

Of the Teeth of different Animals. Of the Human Adult Teeth.

Of the *Soft Parts* of the Mouth, and its Appendages.
 Of the Palate.
 Of the Pharynx and Gullet.
 Of the Regions of the Abdomen.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HUMAN STOMACH.

Of the Coats of the Stomach.
 Of Chymification, or of the Changes which the Food undergoes within the Stomach.
 Of the Intestinal Canal.
 Of the Larger Intestines.
 Of the Coats of the Smaller Intestines.
 Of the Mucous Glands of the Intestines.
 Of the Liver of the Adult. Of the Internal Organization of the Liver. Of the Liver of the Fœtus.
 Of the Spleen.
 Of the Pancreas.
 Of the Omenta.
 Of the Course of the Peritonæum.

OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION AND RESPIRATION.

General Remarks on the Organs of Circulation and Respiration of different Animals.
 Of the Parietes of the Human Thorax.
 Causes of Deformity of the Thorax.
 Of the Mammæ.
 Of the situation and connexion of the Viscera of the Thorax.
 Of the Blood.
 Of the Serum.
 Of the Structure of the Heart.
 General Observations on the Arteries.
 Of the Terminations of the Arteries.
 Of the Formation of New Arteries in cases of Wounds.
 General Observations on the Veins.
 Inferences respecting the Nature of the Blood, and its Circulation.

Proofs of the Circulation.

Of the Organs of Respiration in different classes of Animals.

Of the Human Lungs.

Of the Larynx and Trachea.

Of the Glands connected with the Larynx and Trachea.

Of the Cells of the Human Lungs.

Observations on the Structure of the Lungs.

Of the State of the Lungs and Circulating System of the Fœtus.

Of Secretion.

Of the Structure of the Glands.

OF THE ORGANS OF URINE AND GENERATION.

Of Urinary Concretions.

Of the Dissection of the Perinæum of the Male, and of the Muscles connected with it.

Of the Bladder of Urine.

Of the Bladder of the Adult Male, when distended.

Deficiency or Malformation of the Bladder.

Of the Penis.

Of the Urethra, its Size, Course, Coverings, &c.

Of the Lateral View of the Contents of the Pelvis of the Male.

Of the Organs of Generation of the Female.

Of the Internal Organs of Generation of the Female.

Of the Uterus, or Womb, its Size and Structure.

On Generation.

Of the Distribution of the Arteries and Veins.

Of the Veins of the Inferior Extremities.

Of the Varix of the Veins.

OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

General Observations on the Structure of the Nervous System of different Animals.

Of the Structure of the Nerves.

Of Ganglia of Nerves.

OF THE BRAIN AND ITS INVESTING MEMBRANES.

Tiedemann's Account of the Peculiarities of the Brain of the Fœtus.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF THE SENSES.

Of the Structure of the Human Nose.

Of the Size, Position, and Coats, of the Eye.

Observations on the Nerves of the Eye-Ball, by Mr C. Bell.

Of the Lacrymal Gland and its Ducts.

Of the Lacrymal Sac.

Of the Ear and Sense of Hearing.

Observations on Sound.

Of the Tongue and Sense of Taste.

Of the Skin and Sense of Touch.

Of the Sympathetic Nerve.

Observations on the Origin of the Sympathetic Nerve.

Experiment on the Eighth Pair.

Experiments on the Sympathetic Nerves.

Observations on the Spinal Cord.

Of the Ganglia of the Sympathetic Nerve.

Of the Nerves of the Chylopoetic and assistant Chylopoetic Viscera.

Of the Nerves of the Organs of Urine and Generation.

OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

General Observations on the Lymphatic System.

OF THE GRAVID WOMB AND ITS CONTENTS.

Of the State of the Fœtus in the earlier months of Pregnancy,—of its Size,—Weight.

During the whole Course, the applications of Anatomy to the Practice of Physic and Surgery are particularly explained.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

The rooms for Practical Anatomy are open six days in the week, from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M., and the pupils are under the personal direction of Mr WILLIAM MACKENZIE, who explains to them the structure of the Human Body, and the best method of displaying it.

The *Anatomical Demonstrations*, of five months' duration, are given by Mr W. MACKENZIE, five days in the week, from 3 to 4 P.M., and embrace a full course of descriptive Anatomy.

MILITARY SURGERY.

Meets at 1 o'clock.

Historical Notices of the principal Writers on MILITARY SURGERY. General Observations on the Means of Preserving the Health of Soldiers and Seamen. Examination of Recruits. Diet; Clothing; and Exercise of Troops. Accommodation of Troops; in Camp; in Barracks; in Bilets. Site, Construction, and Ventilation of Hospitals; Economy and Discipline of Military Hospitals. Means of transporting Sick and Wounded, illustrated by Models and Plans of the Principal Contrivances for this purpose.

SURGICAL DISEASES, and Accidents incident to Troops. General Observations on Inflammation as connected with those Injuries to which Soldiers and Seamen are more peculiarly exposed; Causes, Symptoms, Terminations, and Treatment of Inflammation.

BURNS—from Solid Bodies; from Fluids; from Explo-

sions of Gunpowder. Constitutional Treatment ; Local applications.

ULCERS—recent ; chronic ; irritable ; indolent ; varicose. Specific ulcers ; venereal ; scorbutic. Constitutional Treatment ; Local applications.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. Occasional ravages of this Disease in Military and Naval Hospitals ; in the Artillery Hospital at Woolwich ; in the Military Hospitals at Passage and at Bilboa ; in the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth. Treatment.

WOUNDS, General Observations on. Wounds of the Arteries, and means of restraining Hæmorrhage ; Compression of the Bleeding Vessels ; of the Trunks supplying them ; Styptics ; Caution ; Ligature. Aneurism ; Spontaneous ; from Wounds ; False ; Varicose. Injuries of Nerves ; anomalous symptoms arising from ; Paralysis ; Tetanus, and its various modifications. Incised, Punctured, Lacerated and Contused Wounds. Poisoned Wounds. Gunshot Wounds.

Wounds of the Head. Fractures of the Cranium, Simple and Compound ; Injuries of the Brain and Lodgment of foreign bodies within the Cranium.

Wounds, Fractures, and Injuries of the Spine.

Wounds of the Face and Neck ; of the Parotid Duct ; of the Trachea ; of the Œsophagus.

Wounds of the Thorax ; of the Parietes ; of the Thoracic viscera. Emphysema. Empyema.

Wounds of the Abdomen ; of the Parietes ; of the fixed or Glandular Viscera of the Abdomen ; of the floating or Tubular Viscera of the Abdomen. Hernia.

Wounds of the Extremities ; Injuries of the Joints, particularly those from Sabre and Gunshot Wounds.

Fractures of the Limbs, Simple and Compound ; Gunshot Fractures. Diseases of the Bones. Caries. Necrosis.

LUXATIONS.

AMPUTATION. Historical Notices of the successive im-

provements in this operation. Circumstances demanding it. Judgment upon this point influenced by the peculiar circumstances in which soldiers and seamen are occasionally placed. Comparative statements of the success of Primary and Secondary Amputations; different modes of operating in the Removal of Limbs, particularly at the larger Joints.

OPHTHALMIA; frequency of this disease in the British Army since the Egyptian Campaign. Question of its contagious nature. Artificial means employed to produce Ophthalmia. Means of distinguishing the artificial from the natural disease. Treatment of Ophthalmia. Occasional Sequelæ of this disease; Ulceration and Opacity of the Cornea; Closure of the Pupil; Granular state of the lining membrane of the Palpebræ.

SYPHILIS; Local and Constitutional symptoms. Primary Sores and Glandular Swellings. Ulcerations of the Throat. Eruptions on the Skin. Nodes. Treatment. Important Investigation instituted in the Military Hospitals relative to the treatment of this disease. Results of that investigation.

GONORRHEA and its consequences. **Hernia Humoralis**. Strictures.

Conclusion of this Division of the Course, with some Remarks on Military Punishments.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASES. Diseases incident to the British Troops on Foreign stations, particularly in Tropical Climates. Diseases of the West India Islands. Yellow Fever as occurring among the troops in the West Indies. Gibraltar Fever. Walcheren Fever. Diseases of the East Indies. Dysentery, as occurring among the European troops in that quarter. Hepatitis.

FICTITIOUS DISEASES, and means of detecting them. References to the many valuable observations lately published upon this subject, by Dr Hennen, Mr C. Hutchison, Dr Cheyne, and Deputy-Inspector-General Marshall.

The Lectures are delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: and the surgical operations are exhibited on the dead body during the Course.

Medical Officers of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Honourable East India Company's Service, will be furnished with Tickets of Admission to these Lectures, gratuitously, on application to Sir GEORGE BALLINGALL, between the hours of nine and ten in the morning, or between four and five in the afternoon.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

This Class meets at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE Course of Lectures on General Pathology is intended to exhibit a view of the Facts that have been best ascertained regarding those morbid changes which take place in the Structure and Functions of the Human Economy in the State of Disease.

In the first part of this Course, the General Doctrines of Disease are considered under the five following heads:

1. PATHOGENY, which treats of the nature, more essential differences, and seats of the simple morbid conditions, or primary derangements that occur in the structure and in the functions of the different parts of the Human Economy.

2. PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, comprehending a view of the appearances and distinctive characters of the different morbid alterations that occur in the physical constitution, and in the chemical composition of the different solid and fluid parts of the body.

3. SYMPTOMATOLOGY or SEMEJOTICS, exhibiting a view of the external signs or Symptoms of Diseases,—the marks

by which the existence of morbid derangements of the economy is indicated,—by which diseased states are distinguished from the state of health, and different diseased states from one another.

4. **NOSOLOGY**, having for its object the consideration of the principles by which Medical men have been guided in their systematic arrangements of particular diseases; and the divisions which have been formed of these diseases, from their pathological nature, and from their natural history characters, into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties.

5. **ETIOLOGY**,—including an account of the various causes, hereditary or acquired, common or specific, endemic or epidemic, physical, vital, or mental, which, by their operation, give rise to the different states of disease.

In the second and more extensive part of the Course, these departments of Pathological Science are considered in detail, in their application to the different morbid alterations of Function and Structure as they occur :

1. In the **SANGUIFEROUS SYSTEM**, under which department is included the consideration of the Pathological nature and general doctrines of Inflammation, Congestion, Fever, Hæmorrhage, and Dropsy :

2. In the **NERVOUS SYSTEM**, under the functional affections of which there fall to be considered the derangements that occur in the exercise of the perceptive, representative, intellective and volutive faculties of the mind, and which constitute Mental Diseases :

3. In the **RESPIRATORY ORGANS** :

4. In the **DIGESTIVE ORGANS** :

5. In the **ABSORBENT SYSTEM** :

6. In the **URINARY and REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS** :

7. In the **CUTANEOUS and CELLULAR TEXTURES** : And,

8. In the **ORGANS of LOCOMOTION**.

The Course is illustrated by an extensive collection of coloured representations of morbid alterations of structure, as well as by reference to the preparations contained in the Anatomical Museums of the University, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

An Examination will be held weekly during the progress of the Course.

MIDWIFERY.

The duration of this Course is six months, and the Lectures are delivered at least five times a-week, at three o'clock.

The Course is divided into four great departments ; the first relating to the Anatomy and Physiology of the Uterine System, the second to the Act of Parturition, the third to the Diseases of Women, and the fourth to the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.

I. In the first department, the Anatomical Structure of the Uterine System, in the unimpregnated state, is explained—the changes in consequence of Impregnation are then described—after which the several physiological questions relating to Generation—Superfœtation—Influence of the Mother's Imagination upon the Infant—Monsters—Uses of the several Secundines, and of the peculiarities of the Fœtus,—and the Medico-legal questions respecting the maturity of the Fœtus, Infanticide, and the duration of pregnancy, are discussed.

II. The act of Parturition forms the subject of the second department of the Course. After considering the Phenomena, and Mechanism, and Treatment of the ordi-

nary cases of Child-bearing, the deviations are described under the heads of Laborious, Preternatural, and Complex Labours, and those deviations are explained by preparations from nature, exemplifying the obstacles which occasionally oppose the birth of the Infant.

The practical precepts suggested in this department, are illustrated by the Practice in the Edinburgh General Lying-in Hospital, which the Pupils of the Class (exclusively) are permitted to attend, on payment of a small fee, viz. L. 1 : 3 : 0, for six months.

III. The third department of the Course is dedicated to the consideration of the Diseases of Women, and is subdivided into four parts.

In the first of these, the ordinary treatment of Women after Delivery, and the Diseases which occur during Lying-in, are detailed.

The Functional and Organic Diseases of the Uterine System in the Unimpregnated State, form the subject of the Second Subdivision.

As to the Third Subdivision, it relates to the Diseases to which Women are liable in common with the other Sex.

And the Symptoms and Diseases of Pregnancy are described in the Fourth Subdivision.

IV. The fourth great department of the Course, comprehends the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, the subjects of which are comprehended under the heads of, first, Diseases of Infancy; second, Diseases of Childhood; thirdly, Diseases common to Infancy and Childhood.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

THE Course of Clinical Medicine consists of daily attendance on patients affected with medical dis-

eases in the Royal Infirmary, together with Lectures four times a-week on their cases. The Winter Course continues from the beginning of November till the end of April; and generally a Summer Course is given from the beginning of May till the end of July. Two of the Clinical Professors are in constant attendance at the same time, each having under his care two Wards, one for general cases, the other for Fever and other contagious diseases. Reports of the cases are daily delivered aloud at the bedside of the patients; and pathological dissections and demonstrations are given in the Theatre of the Hospital to the whole students at large. Each Professor lectures twice a week, one on Mondays and Thursdays, the other on Tuesdays and Fridays; but the Clinical Pupils who fee one Professor may attend the visits and lectures of both. The pupils have access to the Journals of cases twice a-day in the Infirmary.

Each Professor has under him four Clinical Clerks or Assistants, who keep the books and have the charge of cases in his absence.

Four of the Professors of the Medical Faculty take charge of the Clinical duty, two by two, alternately for three months at a time.

It is obviously impossible to give an outline of the Course of Clinical Medicine, the subjects of lecture being dependent on the nature of the cases in the Hospital, and being in a great measure *extempore*.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

The objects of this Course are to render the symptoms of Surgical Diseases familiar to the student, by pointing them out to observation in patients under treatment—to illustrate and impress the leading principles of practice, by shewing their application to particular cases—and to explain the nature of rare or important affections more fully than can be done in systematic lectures.

The patients whose cases afford the subject of lecture, are treated in the Surgical Hospital connected with the Royal Infirmary, in wards assigned to the Professor of Clinical Surgery. They are visited every day at Twelve o'clock.

The Lectures are delivered in the University, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Four o'clock. The Winter Course commences in November, and terminates in April. The Summer Course in May, and terminates in August.

BOTANY.

There are two Courses of Lectures on Botany given annually, the one during the Summer, the other during the first half of the Winter Session; each Course is of three months' duration, five Lectures each week. The Winter Class meets at five o'clock P. M. in the College; the Summer Class at 8 A. M. in the class-room at the Royal Botanic Gar-

den, Inverleith. The Courses are quite independent of each other—the subjects treated are the same—the arrangement only is altered, to suit the season, and facilitate the procuring of specimens.

The Lectures may be divided into Prefatory, Anatomical, Practical, and Physiological. In the first are included the History of the Science; the connexion of Botany and Geology; the distinction between Animals and Vegetables; the points in which these agree, &c. &c. In the second is detailed the Internal Structure of Plants, the various tissues of which they seem to be composed, and the purposes which each seems to serve. In the third is noticed the Compound Organs of Plants; the supposed use of each; the variations, regular and irregular, which they present; the advantage which is taken of these to collect plants into Classes and Orders, and to divide these into Genera and Species. The structure of the Sexual System and of the method of Jussieu is explained; the former is illustrated by an exhibition of Genera, the latter by a display of Species; during which the properties of Orders, Genera, and Species, are detailed, their rank in the *Materia Medica*, and their value in the treatment of disease.

In the last division of the subject are discussed the Functions of Vegetables, as germination, vegetation, their circulation, &c. &c.; the relation of these to animal functions; the functions which the two living kingdoms of Nature possess in common, as absorption, assimilation, exhalation, respiration, irritability, supposed sensation, generation, &c. &c., and the elucidation which each in one kingdom receives from its occurrence in the other; the influence of external agents upon vegetable life, as their susceptibility to the action of poisons of various kinds; the relation between structure and constitution or susceptibility of stimulation; the minute differences of structure in certain organs, which accompany immense differences in constitution and proper-

ties; the connexion of this subject with the geographical distribution of plants and the articles of the *Materia Medica*; the influence of life as a natural agent upon the physical world; and the analogy between, or the identity of, mere physical life as it exists in the two living kingdoms of Nature.

The subjects are copiously illustrated by the Collections in the Royal Botanic Garden, to which the students have unlimited access, and by occasional excursions into the country.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This Class meets at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE Course of Lectures on Natural History embraces General and Particular Details and Views on Meteorology, Hydrology, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and Zoology. These subjects are discussed in the following order:—

GENERAL VIEW OF WHAT CONSTITUTES THE SCIENCE
AND OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

I. METEOROLOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various properties and relations of the Atmosphere, is treated in the following order:—

General Observations on the Atmosphere, and its particular Natural History, in the following order:

I. GENERAL PROPERTIES.—1. Pressure. 2. Height. 3. Form. 4. Temperature, and, as connected with it, Gene-

ral and Particular Observations on the effects of Heat and Cold, on the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals. 5. Colour. 6. Light. 7. Transparency. 8. Refraction and Twilight. 9. Composition. 10. Transparency of Space.

II. METEORS.—1. *Aqueous Meteors.* Evaporation; Dew; Fog; Hoar-Frost; Clouds; Rain; Sleet; Hail; Snow; Snow-line; Glacier; Avalanche; Iceberg.—2. *Luminous Meteors.* *a.* Rainbow; Corona; Halo; Parhelion; Paraselene; Luminous Cross. *b.* Shadows; Looming; Fata Morgagna; Mirage. *c.* Atmospheric Electricity; Lightning; Thunder; Electrical Musical Sounds; St Elm's Fire, or Castor and Pollux. *d.* Fire-balls, and the Stones that fall from the heavens; Falling Stars. *e.* Luminous Arch; Aurora Borealis. *f.* Zodiacal Light.

III. WINDS.—*a.* Force; Velocity; Direction. *b.* Trade Winds; Monsoon Winds; Sea and Land Breeze; Etesian Winds; Ornithian Winds. *c.* Whirlwind; Pillars of Sand in the Great Sandy Deserts; Squall; Hurricane; Typhoon; Tornado. *d.* Sirocco; Solano; Kamsin; Simoom; Harmattan. *e.* Variable Winds, and Winds of Great Britain and Ireland.

IV. SOUND.—Different kinds; Propagation; Reflection.

V. PROGNOSTICS OF THE WEATHER.—From the Sun, Moon, Stars, Atmosphere, Animals, Plants, and Minerals.

VI. CLIMATE.—Physical Seasons. On Climate in general; its different kinds, according to situation and latitude; its effects on animals, especially the human race; illustrated by a reference to the distribution of man, and the characters of diseases.—Climate of Great Britain.—The Subterranean and Submarine Atmospheres of authors noticed.

II. HYDROLOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various properties and rela-

tions of the Waters of the Globe, is treated in the following order :—

Observations on the importance of Water in the economy of Nature, and to Mankind. Then detailed descriptions and histories of Water in its various states, conditions, and situations, in the following order :—

A. OCEAN.—1. Level. 2. Colour. 3. Transparency. 4. Temperature. 5. Luminousness. 6. Depth. 7. Saltness. 8. Sea-ice. 9. Motions—*a.* Motion of the Waves. *b.* Motion from east to west between the Tropics, including descriptions of the Gulf Stream, and other Principal Currents connected with the great Equinoctial Current ; Upper and Under Currents, &c. *c.* Whirlpools ; Water Spouts. *d.* Tides ; their Phenomena and History. *e.* Propagation of Sound in Water. *f.* Vision under Water. *g.* Observations on Oceanic Scenery and Climate, and Effects on Man.

B. SPRINGS.—1. Different kinds of Springs, viz. Temporary, Perennial, Intermittent, Periodical, Spouting, Submarine, Subfluvial, Sublacustrine. 2. Magnitude. 3. Temperature, including account of Cold, Warm, and Hot Springs. 4. Colour. 5. Composition ; Common Springs and Mineral Springs. 6. Rocks formed by Springs during different periods of the earth's formation. 7. Estimate of the annual quantity of Mineral Matter brought from the interior of the earth by modern Springs, and deposited by them on its surface. 8. Geognostical situation. 9. Geographical distribution. 10. Theory of Springs.

C. LAKES.—1. Different kinds of Lakes. 2. Situation. 3. Distribution. 4. Number. 5. Magnitude. 6. Depth. 7. Temperature. 8. Colour. 9. Occultation. 10. Agitations. 11. Floating Islands in Lakes. 12. Water of Lakes ; according to which they are divided into Fresh-water, Salt-water, Alkaline Lakes, &c. 13. Formation of Lakes. 14. Emptying of Lakes by natural means. 15. On Lake Scenery and Climate, and their effects.

D. RIVERS.—1. Different Classes. 2. River Districts. 3. Direction. 4. Fall. 5. Velocity. 6. Eddies, Freshes, Bore. 7. Beds of Rivers. 8. Inundations. 9. Retardations—Bar at mouths of Rivers, and River Deltas. 10. Occultations. 11. Magnitude. 12. Temperature. 13. Cascades. 14. Water, its varieties and composition. 15. On River Scenery and Climate, and their effects.

III. MINERALOGY.

1. Explanation of the Language of Mineralogy.—Professor Jameson's Treatise on the Characters of Minerals, and System of Mineralogy, as Text-Books. 2. History and Account of the Systems of Mineralogy. 3. Description of Simple Minerals. 4. On the various uses of Simple Minerals in Medicine, Agriculture, the Arts, and in the economy of Nature. 5. On the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Minerals.

IV. GEOLOGY.

1. General account of the Physiognomy of the Earth. 2. Different kinds of Structure in the Earth; Uses of the Compass and Quadrant explained. 3. Mountain Rocks. 4. Quartz, Felspar, Mica, Hornblende, and Limestone. 5. The different classes of Mountain Rocks. 6. Different species of Mountain Rocks, their various Natural relations, and their uses in the economy of Nature, and to Mankind. 7. On Veins. 8. The Phenomena, Effects, and Theory of Volcanoes and Earthquakes. 9. Description and Arrangement of Soils. 10. Description and History of Marshes, Morasses, Peat-bogs, Lagoons, Landes, Steppes, Deserts, and Oases. 11. On the Connexion of Geology with Agriculture and Planting. 12. On Fossil Organic Remains, their systematic arrangement, and description. Geognostical Distribution in the Crust of the Earth, and that distribution as connected with the State of the Earth during

the different periods of its formation. 13. On the Figure. Density, Magnitude, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism of the Earth. 14. On the Formation of Mountains, Valleys, Caves, and Plains, in reference to the various phenomena exhibited by the Earth's physiognomy. 15. Theory of the Earth, as deduced from the facts and views in the previous parts of the course. 16. On the Deluge and Age of the World. 17. Account of the Planetary System. 18. On the Earth as a member of the Planetary System; comparison of its Form, Magnitude, Surface, Light, Atmosphere and Changes, with those which have been observed in other parts of the Planetary System, especially in the Moon and Sun. 19. On the Fixed Stars, as seen by the naked eye and the telescope: and on the various groupings and arrangement of these, constituting the Grand System of the Universe.

**a.* On the Geognostical Structure of Scotland, England, and Ireland. *b.* Modes employed in searching for useful minerals. *c.* Mode of conducting Mineral Surveys, of constructing Geognostical Sections and Maps, and of modelling Mountains, Hills, and Plains.

V. BOTANY.

In the view of Botany given in these Lectures, the attention is principally directed to those details and views which are connected with, and illustrative of, the other departments of Natural History. It is treated in the following order:—

1. Structure and Physiology of Plants. 2. On the Physical and Geographical Distribution of Plants. 3. On the Fossil Plants in Rock Formations. 4. Comparison of the present Distribution of Plants with that exhibited by Fossil Plants. 5. Observations illustrative of the Changes in the Climate of the Earth, as disclosed by the Physical and

Geographical Distribution of Living and Fossil Plants. 6. The Natural History of Coal illustrated by reference to the phenomena of Fossil Plants. 7. On the Connexion of the Geography of Plants with the Political and Moral History of Man. 8. On the Influence which the Phenomena of Vegetation exercise on the Taste and Imagination of Nations. 9. On those grand general relations of the Vegetable Kingdom which stand in connexion with the Animal and Mineral Kingdoms.

VI. ZOOLOGY.

This branch of Natural History, which makes us acquainted with the various Properties and Relations of Animals, is considered in the following order. After explaining the systems of arrangement proposed by Zoologists, the different classes of Animals are treated of, beginning with those which have the most perfect structure, and concluding with an account of the least perfect or more simple animals.

MAN.

1. General view of his Structure. 2. Physiological relations. 3. Man traced through his first period of existence, or from the monadal state to the period of his birth. 4. Characters by which Man is distinguished from the lower animals. 5. Male and Female. 6. But one species of Man. 7. Races, Subraces, Kinds, Families, and Varieties. 8. Man considered as to Colour, Stature, Size, Strength, Longevity. 9. Man traced from the period of his birth, through the different stages of his second existence, until his career terminates in this planet. 10. Geographical Distribution of Man. 11. Physical Distribution of Man. 12. Popula-

tion of the Globe. 13. Age of Man ;—1. Historically considered ; 2. Geologically considered.

ANIMALS.

A. VERTEBRATE, *provided with an Internal Skeleton.*

1. Mammalia, including Quadrupeds and Cetaceous Animals.
2. Aves.
3. Reptilia.
4. Pisces.

Under each of these Classes will be described :—1. Osseous System. 2. Muscular System. 3. Circulating System. 4. Respiratory System. 5. Digestive System. 6. Urinary System. 7. Generative System. 8. Organs of the Senses. 9. Nervous System. 10. Cutaneous System, its varieties and kinds. 11. Organs of Locomotion. 12. Generation. 13. Hybrids. 14. Hybernation. 15. Longevity. 16. Number. 17. Migrations. 18. Uses in the economy of Nature. 19. Geographical and Physical Distribution. 20. Domestication. 21. Dietetical Uses. 22. Diseases. Principal Genera and Species, recent and fossil, described.

B. INVERTEBRATE, *or those without an Internal Skeleton.*

I. MOLLUSCA.

1. Cutaneous System, with an account of the mode of formation of Shells. 2. Muscular System. 3. Circulating System. 4. Digestive System. 5. Respiratory System. 6. Generative System. 7. Organs of the Senses. 8. Nervous System. 9. Organs of Locomotion. 10. Number. 11. Physical and Geographical Distribution. 12. Uses in the economy of Nature. 13. Domestication. 14. Dietetical Uses.

1. Cephalopoda.
2. Pteropoda.
3. Gasteropoda.
4. Acephala.
5. Brachiopoda.
6. Cirrhopoda.

Under each of these Classes will be described their Form and Structure ; Functions ; Geographical and Physical

Distribution ; the principal Orders, Genera, and Species—recent and fossil.

II. ARTICULATA.—*Characters of the Articulata.*

1. Annularia. 2. Crustacea. 3. Arachnida. 4. Insecta.

Each of these Classes will be described in all the particulars above specified as to other Classes of Animals, wherever such particulars apply to the division Articulata.

III. ZOOPHYTA.—*Characters of the Zoophyta.*

1. Echinodermata. 2. Intestina. 3. Acalepha or Medusaria. 4. Polypi.

Under each of these Divisions will be described—1. the Form and Structure ; 2. Functions ; 3. Instincts ; 4. Food ; 5. Geographical Distribution ; with an account of the principal Orders, Genera, and Species.

PHILOSOPHY OF ZOOLOGY.

1. Origin of the Species of Animals. 2. Their different modes of Generation stated, with the view of illustrating the Theory of Generation in the animal kingdom in general. 3. The Growth of Animals. 4. The Decay and Death of Animals. 5. Duration of Animals. 6. Migration of Animals. 7. Number of Animals. 8. Instinct in general. 9. Hybernation. 10. The Distribution of Animals, both Physical and Geographical, over the surface of the Earth, in the Waters of the Ocean, in Lakes and Rivers, and in the Air of the Atmosphere. 11. The various Revolutions or Changes which the Animal World has experienced, from its first creation to the present time. 12. The connexion of the Animal with the Vegetable Kingdom. 13. The connexion of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms with the Mineral Kingdom. 14. Lastly, The mutual relations that exist amongst all the objects in Nature, and those general laws that appear to be common to the whole.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Those Students in Natural History who may feel disposed to acquire a more practical acquaintance with the science than can be gained by the Lectures alone, will have opportunities of examining and describing objects of Natural History under the guidance of the Professor. 2. Instructions and Demonstrations as to the mode of Collecting, Preserving, Transporting, and Arranging, objects of Natural History. 3. Collecting objects of Natural History strongly recommended. 4. Advantages of Travelling. 5. Books in different branches of Natural History recommended. 6. Plan for future Study in Natural History pointed out and explained.

EXCURSIONS.

During the Course, the mode of conducting investigations in Natural History will be exemplified by an explanation on the spot of the numerous interesting natural appearances that occur around Edinburgh.

MUSEUM.

Students of Natural History admitted to the Museum every lawful day, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Regulations respecting Students attending the Infirmary.

1. No Student, who has not previously taken a Ticket for ordinary attendance in the Infirmary, can, on any pretence whatever, have the privilege to hear the Medical Prescriptions or Clinical Lectures, or to attend Operations, Dissections, or the like, in the Hospital.

N. B.—The Fee for an Annual Ticket is L. 5, 7s. ; for Six Months, L. 3, 6s., provided an Annual Ticket has been previously taken out ; for a Perpetual Ticket, L. 12, 12s.

2. The Students shall be allowed the use of the Journals, for taking copies of Cases, every day from 11 till 12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 4 till 10 in the evening ; but the Student receiving the books shall leave his name with the Apothecary, and shall be considered as answerable for them till they be restored : And the books shall not, on any account or pretext whatever, be carried out of the Hospital, or be written upon, or otherwise defaced.

To each of the Clinical Professors are attached four Clinical Clerks, but resident in the Hospital, and chosen by the Clinical Professors of Medicine, on comparative trial, subject to the approbation of the Managers of the Hospital. These Clerks are elected for a period of three months, but may be reappointed.

MATRICULATION.

Every Student before entering with any Professor is required to enrol his name in the Book of Matriculations, and to produce to each Professor whom he proposes to attend, a Matriculation ticket ; without which no Student can receive from any Professor a ticket of admission to his Class. Only those, however, who had not matriculated for the preceding Winter Course, are required to matriculate for the Summer. For the Winter Course the Matriculation fee is £1; for the Summer 10s. The Matriculation Ticket, whether taken for the Winter or Summer Session, entitles the Student to the use of the Library only till the commencement of the next Winter Session.

The Matriculation Book is open for enrolments in the office of the Secretary to the University, every lawful day, from 10 till 3 o'clock. The *Senatus Academicus* have enjoined that no Medical Student shall be allowed to matriculate after the end of November, unless on special leave obtained from the Medical Faculty ; and the same rule applies to those Literary and Philosophical Students who look to Academical honours.

The enrolment in the Book of Matriculations is the only legal record of attendance at the University.

Professional Students of Divinity are required to enrol their names yearly in a separate book, kept in the Hall of the Theological Library, for the Ma-

trication of Students of that description. In this book, such as have already concluded their studies in Divinity, and have been licensed to preach, are also permitted to enrol,—the enrolment entitling them to the benefit of the Theological Library. The fee both for Students and Licentiates is 10s.

RULES AS TO ATTENDANCE.

Early in November, the Students of each Class are required by public advertisement to shew their Tickets at the class-door, for the purpose of enabling the class-servant to know the individuals entitled to be admitted; and in a few days thereafter, these Tickets are delivered to the class-servants, who restore them to the Students afterwards, when the class lists have been fully made up. These class lists are made up, and transmitted to the Secretary of the University, for preservation among the Records, previous to the 25th December.

As a farther means of ascertaining the regular attendance of Students, the Senatus Academicus have required that, in the first week of the Winter Session in November, and of the Summer Session in May, and in the first week of every month till the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions, every Medical Student shall inscribe his name in the Album, which is kept in the office of the Secretary to the University, for the special purpose of such monthly inscriptions by the Students of Medicine; for which inscriptions no fee is charged.

In the medical classes regularity of attendance is secured on the part of those who may desire certificates, by the Professor ascertaining the presence or absence of every student, at least, twenty-five times in the course of the session. This is done, either by calling the roll, or, in large classes, by desiring the students, on uncertain days, to leave their cards with the door-keeper, sometimes on entering, sometimes on leaving, the class-room. If any student is absent oftener than four times in the twenty-five, without a sufficient excuse, his certificate bears that his attendance was irregular: and no certificate is granted at all if he was not present oftener than half the number of times his name was called or his card asked for.

Certificates of attendance on classes are granted by the Professors, at or towards the close of the Session, and not before the end of the first week in April, unless in peculiar circumstances.

General Certificates under the University Seal, of attendance on one or more classes, during one or more Sessions, are granted by the Secretary to the University. Such certificates are required to be produced to the Medical Faculty, by Medical Students intending to graduate; but they are not granted, unless the Student's name has been duly entered in the Album of monthly inscriptions, each month of the Session during which his attendance is certified. The fee on these General Certificates has now been abolished.

BURSARIES.

I. A great variety of Bursaries are under the management, and many of them in the presentation, of the Magistrates and Town-Council of Edinburgh. Those to which appointments will be made for Session 1833-4, are the following :

Mortification of	Last Quitted at	Annual Value.
		L. S. D.
1. Andrew Ramsay, - -	Whitsunday 1833	8 6 8
2. Robert Brown, Minister of } Zamoze, - - - - - }	Whitsunday 1833	10 0 0
3. Hugh Wright and David } McCall, - - - - - }	Candlemas 1833	4 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Dr Robert Johnston of Lon- } don, - - - - - }	Whitsunday 1833	6 5 0
5. Hector Ford of Branxton,	Martinmas 1832	5 11 1 $\frac{1}{3}$

Hereafter the Magistrates and Town-Council will cause to be advertised annually in September, a list of the Bursaries, to which they propose to present for the following Session.

II. The following Bursaries are in the presentation of the Principal and Professors of the University.

1. MACPHERSON'S.—The Bursary of L.100 Sterling, being the interest of L.2500, 4 per cent. Carnatic Stock, left by Sir John Macpherson in 1825. It is destined for the benefit of a Student, who must be a native of the Highlands, and understand the Gaelic language ; and must also be in the

last session of his attendance on a regular Course of Languages and Philosophy. The Bursar enjoys the benefit only for one year; and the appointment is generally made in November.

2. STUART'S.—Three Bursaries of L. 10 each, being the interest of L. 1000 3 per cent. consols, left in 1810 by the Rev. James Stewart. One Bursar is appointed each year. It is required that he be in the Second Session of his Course of Languages and Philosophy; and the Bursary is held for three successive years. Candidates are examined, on comparative trial; and the preference is given, in terms of the Mortification, to students of the name of Stuart or Simpson. The appointment is generally made in November.—Candidates for this Bursary must present their petitions to the Senatus, on or before the third Saturday of November, and are examined on the first Monday of December by the Faculty of Arts, who report to the Senatus at the next Quarterly Meeting. The Bursars are again examined each Session the first Monday of April, and forfeit their Bursaries if not found to have made due proficiency.

III. There are ten Bursaries, of L. 20 each, founded by George Heriot, and in the presentation of the Governors of Heriot's Hospital *. These are enjoyed by boys otherwise unconnected with

* These are exclusive of the Bursaries granted from the Hospital funds to the promising boys who had been educated in the Hospital.

the Hospital. Each Bursary is granted for one year only ; but when the Bursar is deserving, it may be renewed annually, for a period not greater, in whole, than four years, during the regular progress of the Bursar through the *curriculum*, which qualifies for the degree of A.M. Candidates may apply at any period of their literary studies ; but the Bursary will be granted only for the remainder of their literary curriculum ; and terminates whenever an education strictly professional commences. Applications are directed to be made to the Treasurer of the Hospital, before the first Monday of October. There are four vacancies to be supplied before the commencement of the Winter Session of the University 1833-4.

IV. There are other Bursaries under the management, and in the gift, of Public Bodies : among which may be noticed—

CHRISTIE'S—Mortified by Adam Christie in 1698, and in the gift of the Faculty of Advocates. It is held for four years, and amounts to L. 18 per annum.

V. There are other Bursaries under the management, and in the presentation, of private individuals : among these are—

1. GRANT'S Bursaries of L. 100 to each of two Bursars,—from the rent of the lands of Ferneyside in the parish of Libberton, purchased with the sum

of L. 5998, left in 1817 by Dr Donald Grant. The Patrons of these Bursaries named in the deed were Sir James Grant of Grant, Alexander Anstruther, Esq. Advocate-General of Madras, Henry Mackenzie, Esq. Edinburgh, or their legal representatives; whom failing, the Principal and Professors of the University of Edinburgh. Each Bursary is held for four years; and the Bursars are each required by the Patrons to attend Three Classes in this University, during each Winter Session while they enjoy the Bursary: and Certificates that such attendance has been given are required before the Bursaries are paid. No new appointments to these Bursaries will be made for the Session 1833-4.

2. SHORT'S Bursary in the gift of the Earl of Morton, amounting to L. 11, 8s., the proceeds of a sum of L. 275 : 3 : 4, left in 1778, by Mr Thomas Short; and destined for three or four years to a student attending the Mathematical Classes.

REGULATIONS FIXING THE QUALIFICATIONS AND COURSE OF STUDY REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

I. DEGREE IN ARTS.

I. In Latin, Candidates must be prepared to undergo an examination on two books of Livy, two Orations of Cicero, or one of his Dialogues; the *Æneid* of Virgil; two books of Horace's Odes, and two of his Satires or Epistles, with the Scanning.

II. In Greek, Candidates must be prepared to undergo an examination,

1. On any part of the *Cyropædia* or *Anabasis* of Xenophon; and on any of the first six books of the *Iliad*.
2. They must profess some one of the Orations of Demosthenes, or a book of Thucydides; and at least one Greek play.
3. They must be acquainted with the Rules for Greek Hexameter, Pentameter, Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic Verse.

III. In Mathematics, Candidates must be prepared to undergo an examination,

1. On Geometry, including the first six books of the *Elements*.
2. In Plane Trigonometry, including the Principles, and their application to Triangles.
3. In Mensuration, including Plane Rectilineal Figures, and the Circle.
4. In Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations; and its application to Geometry.
5. In Conic Sections, including the principal property of each Curve, and the Algebraic Equations.

IV. In Logic, Candidates must be prepared to

undergo an examination upon the Lectures ; and those from other universities must submit to be examined on Locke's Essay, or Whatley's Logic.

V. In Rhetoric, Candidates must be prepared to undergo an examination upon the Lectures ; and those from other Universities must submit to be examined on Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.

VI. In Moral Philosophy, Candidates must be prepared to undergo an examination upon the Lectures ; and those from other Universities must submit to be examined on Stewart's Moral Philosophy ; or that part of Dr Brown's Lectures which treats of the Moral Principle, of Duties, and Moral Systems.

VII. In Natural Philosophy, Candidates must be prepared to undergo an examination upon the Lectures and the Professor's Text Book ; and those from other Universities must submit to be examined on Playfair's Outlines.

Candidates for the Degree in Arts are proposed at the Quarterly Meeting of the Senatus Academicus in March. The fee paid on receiving this Degree is L.3, 3s.

II. DEGREE IN DIVINITY.

This Degree being honorary, no particular Curriculum of previous Academical study is required. There is no examination or attendance of the person on whom the Degree is conferred ; but this honour is bestowed only on individuals of high respectability of character, or of eminent attainments. The fee paid for this Degree is L.12, 12s.

III. DEGREE IN LAW.

This Degree being also honorary, no course of Academical attendance, and no examination, is required. It is conferred without the payment of any fee.

It is thought unnecessary to insert here the Regulations of 1831 as to the course of Study for a Degree in Medicine, as a new edition of these is now in preparation, and will be published in a few days.—ED. 6th Nov. 1831.

COURSE OF STUDY REQUIRED OF STUDENTS
IN DIVINITY.

The Regulations on this subject are contained in the following Acts of Assembly :

“ It is hereby enacted, that no Student shall be entered upon the roll of any Professor of Divinity, unless he shall produce to the said Professor a certificate from the Minister of the parish in which he has his usual residence ; or, in his absence, or during a vacancy in said parish, from some neighbouring Minister, bearing that his character is suitable to his views ; together with a Diploma of Master of Arts, or certificates from the several Professors of Philosophy under whom he had studied, from which it may be clearly ascertained that, in some University or Universities, he had gone through a full course of Philosophy in some winter sessions of

College, preceding that in which the certificates are produced *.

“ The General Assembly do likewise hereby ordain, that all Students who have been enrolled by Professors of Divinity in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall continue to prosecute the study of Divinity for the term of six sessions : Provided always, that, if any Student hath given regular attendance in the Divinity Hall during three sessions, his course shall be considered as completed in four sessions ; and that if he hath given regular attendance during two sessions, his course shall be considered as completed in five sessions. And the Assembly do farther ordain, that, in each of these cases, Students shall be enrolled by the Professors during the several sessions of their respective courses, and deliver in the Divinity Hall an exegesis in Latin on some controverted head in Divinity,—an Homily in English,—an Exercise and Addition,—a Lecture on some large portion of Scripture,—and a Popular Sermon ; together with such other Exercises as the Professors shall think proper to prescribe. And the Assembly farther enact and declare, that a Student is entitled to apply to the Professor for his certificates, that he may be proposed for trials, and that the preliminary steps may

* Certificates of attendance on the classes of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, are required to be produced to the Professor of Divinity, previous to a student's enrolment for the Divinity Hall. These classes must be attended in separate Sessions, so as to ensure four years' previous attendance at College.

be taken by the Presbytery, during the currency of the last session of his course, as above described; with this limitation, that, if the said last session is to be claimed as a session of regular attendance, he shall, toward the conclusion thereof, obtain a new certificate of his attendance during its currency, and produce the same to the Presbytery or Synod.

“ The Professors of Divinity are required to insist, as far as they find it practicable, that every Student shall deliver his first Discourse some time during his second session at the latest, and the remainder of his Discourses at such periods as may enable him to deliver the whole of them before the end of January of the last session of his course.”—(*Act 8. An. 1813.*)

“ It is enacted, that in future all Students of Divinity shall give at least one year of regular attendance at the Divinity Hall; and that such year of regular attendance shall be the first, the second, or the third year of the Course,—the present law regulating the attendance, remaining in other respects the same.”—*Act 8. Ann. 1826.*

“ The General Assembly enact and ordain, That in all time coming it shall be held and acted upon, as a standing law of the Church, by all the Presbyteries of this Church, with respect to all Students of Divinity entering upon the said study from and after this date, that, previous to the enrolment of any Student as a Student of Divinity, he shall be examined by the Presbytery within the bounds of which he resides, upon Literature, Science and Phi-

losophy ; particularly upon Greek and Latin : That when Students shall not give regular attendance at the Divinity Hall, excepting for one year of their Course, they shall, during the currency of the fourth year of that Course, be examined by their respective Presbyteries upon their attainments in Divinity, Church History, Greek, and Hebrew ; and that, in both cases, they shall present to the Professors of Divinity under whom their studies are conducted, the Certificate of examination granted by Presbyteries.”—*Act 7. Ann. 1827.*

“ The General Assembly, with consent of a majority of the Presbyteries of this Church, hereby enact and ordain, 1. That every Student of Divinity shall, on application to be taken on trials before any Presbytery, produce a certificate or certificates of having regularly attended the class of Church History during two of the sessions which he claims to be considered as sessions of regular attendance at the Divinity Hall, if such a Class exist at the University or Universities at which he has prosecuted his Theological studies. 2. That every Student of Divinity shall henceforth attend the Hebrew class in one or other of the Universities during two of the sessions which he claims to be considered as sessions of regular attendance at the Divinity Hall ; and that the certificate or certificates of such attendance shall in every case be required by Presbyteries before receiving Students of Divinity on trials ; it being understood that a senior and junior class are taught by every Professor of Hebrew at separate hours.”—*Ann. 1833.*

COURSE OF STUDY REQUIRED OF APPRENTICES AND ENTRANTS TO THE SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET.

The following are the Regulations of the Society on this subject, as adopted on 9th March 1825, and now in force :

I. That the following existing Regulation, (Nov. 30. 1812), regarding attendance at College before Indenture, shall remain unaltered, viz. That every person upon applying to be admitted to enter into Indenture with a Writer to the Signet, must produce certificates of his having attended two full Winter Courses, at one or other of the Universities or Colleges, of which certificates, one must be from a Professor of Humanity, it being understood, that these two courses shall be exclusive of Physic, Surgery, and Divinity, and of the Law Classes.

II. That every application for leave to enter into Indenture, or for the son of a Clerk to the Signet to enter into his father's service under certificate, shall further specify, not merely the education, in so far as required by the above Regulation, but the general course of education of the party.

III. That the commencement of the service under Indenture or certificate, shall be not sooner than on the party attaining the age of sixteen years complete.

IV. That the endurance of the service, under Indenture or certificate, shall be, as at present, for a term of five years.

V. That in all cases where the service under Indenture or certificate has already commenced, or shall hereafter commence, after the Apprentice shall have attained the age of Sixteen years complete, it shall be competent to apply to be admitted to trial, with a view to become a Member of the Society, immediately on the expiration of the five years of service; and that with regard to those whose service under Indenture or certificate shall have commenced, or shall, previous to Whitsunday 1827, commence before their arrival at the age of sixteen years complete, it shall be competent to apply to be admitted to trial, with a view to become a Member of the Society, immediately on attaining the age of Twenty-one years complete; and that in all cases it shall be competent to proceed in the public trial on the expiration of three months after the private trial.

VI. That every Candidate for admission to the Society shall have attended four courses of the Law Classes, viz. one of Civil Law, one of Scotch Law, and one of Conveyancing, together with a second course of any one of these, and he shall produce with his petition for leave to enter on his trials, certificates from the several Professors, of his due attendance accordingly.

LIBRARIES.

I. GENERAL LIBRARY.

The GENERAL LIBRARY is open for the purpose of giving out books to Students, either on loan or for reference, every lawful day during the Winter Session, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. except on Saturdays, when it is shut at 1 o'clock.

Extensive accommodations have been fitted up for Students while examining the books which they have received from the Library for reference, in the large apartment adjoining the Library, and originally intended for the Graduation Hall.

In applying for books, whether for reference or on loan, Students are required to make use of the printed formula, of which copies are to be found lying on the counter of the Library, and in which they are to enter the name of the book or books wanted; and, at the same time, to present to the officiating Librarian their Matriculation tickets, with the ticket of some one Professor for the present Session. A printed formula is also used in returning the Books which have been borrowed.

To secure the due return of such books as are lent out on loan, the Student deposits in the hands of the Librarian £1 for each volume he receives, to be repaid when the volume is returned without injury.

Every volume taken out is required to be return-

ed within a fortnight, but may be taken out again for another fortnight if required, unless previously asked for by another person.

N. B. *It has been intimated, that the business of the Library would be very much expedited, if Gentlemen would enter the names of several books in their List for borrowing; in order that, if the first be not in the Library at the time, they may be supplied with the next in order.*

CURATORS.

The ordinary management of the Library is vested in twelve Curators, appointed by the Senatus, of whom four retire every year, and are succeeded by the four Professors next in seniority, if willing to undertake the duty. Six of these Curators are from the Medical Faculty, five from the Faculties of Arts and Law, and one from the Faculty of Theology. The Curators meet on the first Wednesday of every month.

II. THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.

Constitution of this Library, as approved by the Patrons, in 1829.

1. The general management of the Theological Library shall be vested in a Committee of Twelve Curators, to be chosen by ballot by the Cives of the Library from their own number.

2. No Civis shall be elected a Curator unless he be at least in the second year of his attendance upon

a Divinity Hall, and have the prospect of remaining in Edinburgh during the Session.

3. One-third of the Curators shall go out annually, by rotation; and the Cives shall appoint an equal number to succeed them, and also supply incidental vacancies, from a list to be given by the Professor, of six times the number to be chosen. The election shall take place in the second week of December.

4. The duty of the Curators shall be to manage the Funds of the Library—to purchase books—and to select two-thirds in number and value of the books to be purchased—the Professor selecting the other third—to take care that the Laws be properly observed, and the penalties duly enforced—to make occasional examinations into the state of the Library—and to do whatever is necessary for its ordinary management.

5. The Curators shall elect one of their own number, whose appointment shall be ratified by a general meeting of the Cives, to be Treasurer to the Library. The business of the Treasurer shall be to collect the contributions of the Cives, to discharge accounts, and to draw up annually a state of the Funds, to be laid before the Cives, with the requisite vouchers: and to be open to the inspection of the Town Council and Professor of Theology, and a copy of which state to be transmitted to the Council and the Professor.

6. The Curators shall keep regular minutes of their Meetings and Proceedings, which shall be open

to the inspection of the Town Council, the Professor, and the Cives.

7. A Librarian shall be chosen annually by the Professor and the Curators, whose business it shall be, under their superintendence, to give out Books, and to receive them when returned; to examine whether any injury has been done them; to note down all the penalties incurred by the violation of any of the Regulations; and to collect the Fines.

8. Neither the Curators nor the Librarian shall enjoy any special privileges in regard to the use of the books of the Library in virtue of their offices.

9. No one shall be admitted a Cives of the Library without paying annually a contribution of Ten Shillings.

10. None shall be Cives of the Library, but Students of Divinity, or those who have been Students of Divinity at a Scottish University; and no student attending this University shall be admitted a Cives until he has paid a contribution of 10s. for each year in which he has been previously enrolled a student in this University.

11. The purchase of books shall be restricted to Theological Works, or works that are subservient to the study of Theology.

12. The Principal and Professors of Theology, Church History, and Hebrew, shall be entitled to take out the same number of volumes as from the College Library.

13. No book shall be kept out of the Library longer than two months.

14. The Professors and Curators shall determine what books are not to be given out, but kept in the Library for consultation; and shall determine all cases of doubt and difficulty that may occur with regard to the meaning and application of the Laws.

15. All the books which have been given out from the Library must be returned within a week before the election of the new Committee of Curators, when the old Curators shall make an examination into the state of the Library, preparatory to making it over to the new Committee. A fine of 2s. 6d. per volume shall be exacted from those who neglect to bring in their books as thus required.

16. No books shall be given out until the management of the Library has been made over to the new Curators.

17. The Curators, before leaving office, shall not only give to their successors an accurate account of the existing state of the Library, with a list of the books that have been missing, lost, or recovered during the time they were in office; but they shall, at the same time, cause to be affixed to some conspicuous place of the Library, a schedule, containing a list of all the books purchased for the last year, with such other information as may be necessary to give the Cives a satisfactory account of the state of the Library.

18. The Curators shall have power, with the concurrence of the Professor, to make regulations in regard to the days and hours when the Library shall

be open, the manner and circumstances of giving out books, the number of books to be given out at one time, the length of time during which they may be kept, and the penalties to be imposed for violation of any of the regulations with regard to returning, injuring, or losing books.

19. Every Civis receiving books from the Library shall be thereby understood to have bound himself, *ipso facto*, to observe the existing Laws, under the penalties specified, and under pain of forfeiting all right to the Library if he refuses obedience.

Regulations for the Management of Theological Library.

1. The Library shall be open during the winter Session every lawful day for three hours a-day, viz. from 12 to 1, for giving out and returning books, and from 2 to 4, for consultation of books, except on Saturday, when it shall be open only from 10 to 11. During the summer vacation it shall be open twice a-week, viz. on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 to 1, except during the months of August and September.

2. In the event of two or more applications being made for the same book, the first application shall be preferred.

3. No Student, on penalty of forfeiting his right to the Library for the rest of the year, shall carry a book out of the Library until his name has been

entered for it, and it has been delivered to him by the Librarian.

4. Not more than two volumes shall be given out to a Civis at a time during the session, and four during the vacation.

5. Books in octavo or infra shall be returned in two weeks, quartos in three weeks, and folios in four weeks.

6. Commentaries and Dictionaries shall be returned in two weeks, and numbers of periodical works, which are not a year old, shall be returned at the third opening of the Library after that at which they were given out, under the penalty of forfeiting 2d. for each night that any volume has been kept beyond the time prescribed.

7. On the expiry of the time specified in the preceding regulation, books may be renewed by any Civis at his request, provided no previous demand has been made for them by any other person.

8. If any Civis keep a book a month beyond the time prescribed, he shall incur a fine of 2s. 6d. in addition to the ordinary fine of 2d. per night; and the Curators shall immediately take steps for procuring the restoration of the book.

9. In the event of any book being lost, the Civis who has borrowed it shall replace the book, or pay the full value of it. And when unnecessary delay takes place, he shall besides be subject to the same fine as if the book had been so long in his possession beyond the time prescribed.

10. If any Civis injure any of the Books, by tearing them, or writing upon them, or in any other way, he shall replace the book, or be liable to a fine proportioned to the degree of the offence, as determined by the Curators.

11. Whenever there is a duplicate of a book, one copy of it shall be kept in the Library for consultation.

III. HUMANITY CLASS LIBRARY.

The Library attached to the Humanity Class, was established in 1824, by private subscriptions and donations. It consists of about 800 volumes on classical and general literature, which are issued to the students of both classes, without deposit. It is open every Saturday. The borrower returns the book, with a list of what he wants, as he enters the classroom, and receives a fresh book as he leaves it, upon signing his name in the register. The only fund for upholding and adding to this Library, besides voluntary contributions in money and books, is that from the sale of the Catalogne. The Library is much resorted to, particularly by the students from the country. The number of issues during a winter session is about forty volumes per week.

MUSEUMS.

I. NATURAL HISTORY.

Terms of Admission.

1. Museum of Natural History, open every lawful day from Eleven A. M. to Five P. M. Sum paid on entrance, 2s. 6d.

2. All visitors not exceeding 12 or 13 years of age admitted gratis.

3. Family *annual* tickets, one guinea; if more than one of a family above the limited age, the annual admission only 10s. 6d. each.

4. Members of the Town-Council of Edinburgh, —Barons of Exchequer, heads of Courts, Professors in British, Irish, and Foreign Universities and Colleges, Officers of State, &c. &c. admitted gratis.

5. Naturalists engaged in the study of particular branches of Natural History, on being properly introduced, admitted gratis; those also desirous of making drawings and descriptions of such objects of Natural History as the Museum contains, also admitted gratis.

5. Those individuals in Edinburgh and its vicinity who, from circumstances of various descriptions frequently visit the Museum with strangers, are, on application being made, furnished with annual gratis tickets of admission.

6. Contributors of collections of Natural History

to the Museum, are also furnished with gratis tickets of admission.

7. Students attending the Class of Natural History, are admitted gratis during the course.

Tickets of admission issued by the Booksellers, Maclachlan and Stewart, opposite the College, and by the Door-keeper at the Museum. Maclachlan and Stewart have on sale such books on Natural History as will be found useful to persons visiting the Museum.

II. ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

This Museum consists of Preparations for explaining to Students the Structure, Physiology, and Diseases of the body.

By a Joint-Resolution of the PATRONS and the SENATUS ACADEMICUS OF THE UNIVERSITY, of 28th June 1826, it was agreed,—

1. “ That L. 1, 1s. be required of each Candidate for Graduation, for the support of the Anatomical Museum,—it being at the same time understood, that if he pays this money on his first Matriculation at the University, or at any time during his Studies, he shall be entitled to a free entrance to the Museum thereafter ; but that this Regulation shall not operate retrospectively on Students who have already begun their Medical Studies.

2. “ That no other Students shall be compelled to contribute to the Museum, but that Tickets of Ad-

mission shall be issued to all who wish for them, at 7s. for the Season; and that none but the Students of Dr Monro's Class shall be admitted to the Museum without such Tickets."

The Museum is open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from Two to Four o'clock, P. M. Tickets of Admission will be obtained at the office of the Secretary to the University.

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Museum, drawn up by the Conservator, is to be had at Messrs Carfrae and Son's, Booksellers, Drummond Street.

PRIZES.

I. PATRONS' PRIZES.

An allowance for prizes is granted by the Patrons, of L. 10 per annum to each of the classes of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Hebrew. This allowance is generally augmented by contributions from the respective Professors.

II. PRIZES GIVEN BY PROFESSORS IN THE FACULTY OF LAW.

Prizes are given annually to Students, in their respective classes, by the Professors of the Faculty of Law; as already noticed in the Syllabus of the courses given by the respective Members of that Faculty.

III. PRIZES GIVEN BY THE PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

The Professor of Botany gives four prizes annually, two Gold and two Silver Medals; they are at his own expense, and are adjudged by himself. The competition is open to all the students both of the Winter and Summer Sessions, and the prizes are awarded at the end of the summer course. Two of the prizes are given for essays on Physiological subjects, and two for Herbaria collected within ten miles of Edinburgh, during the year previous to the time when the prizes are awarded. Next summer a Gold Medal will be awarded for the best and approved essay "On the Relations of the Organs of Plants to each other; the facts observed regarding the metamorphosis of the organs; the theories that have been founded on these observations; and the probability or otherwise of their truth." A Silver Medal will be given for the essay next in value, if approved.

IV. PROFESSOR HOPE'S PRIZE.

Some time ago, Dr Hope, Professor of Chemistry, presented to the Senatus Academicus of the University, the sum of L. 700 to establish a fund to furnish a prize for the encouragement of the study of Experimental Chemistry among the students of that science, in the University of Edinburgh. At

the close of the last session, Dr Hope announced that a prize of sixty Sovereigns will be given for the best collection of specimens of Iodine and Bromine, and of the various compounds which they can form; accompanied with an account of the chemical characters and chemical properties of the different substances, and of the processes by which they were procured.

Conditions to be observed :—

1st, All the specimens shall be prepared by the competitor, and he shall send along with them a sealed letter, inclosing a declaration to that effect*. The sealed letter shall contain the name and address of the competitor, and have inscribed upon it, a motto similar to one attached to the box containing the specimens.

2d, The collection shall be sent to the chemical class-room of the College on or before the 1st of April 1835.

3d, The collection of specimens for which the prize shall be awarded, shall belong to the chemical class of the University; the others shall be returned to the unsuccessful competitors.

4th, L.10 of the prize shall be employed in providing a gold medal, which shall bear an inscription recording the subject of competition and the name of the gainer.

* The specimens of Iodine and Bromine must be prepared by the competitor, but the quantity of them employed in making their compounds may be purchased.

5th, The competition is open to every student, who shall have attended Chemistry, whether Systematic or Practical, in the University of Edinburgh, for any of the following sessions, viz. 1832-3, 1833-4, 1834-5.

6th, The Professor of Chemistry will request the favour of two of his colleagues to assist him in determining upon the respective merits of the competitors. The prize will be publicly delivered to the successful competitor by the Professor of Chemistry at the close of the session 1835.

V. PRIZE GIVEN BY WRITERS TO THE SIGNET.

A Gold Medal (value Ten Guineas), is annually given by the Society of Writers to His Majesty's Signet, to the best Latin scholar in the Humanity class. This prize is adjudged by the Students of the Class.

VI. STUDENTS' PRIZE.

At a General Meeting of the Students, held in the month of December 1831, it was *resolved*, That subscriptions, not exceeding *Five Shillings each*, should be immediately entered into, for the purpose of instituting a Prize Fund; that from this Fund two or more Prizes should be given for the best compositions on such subjects as might be appointed,—one of which should be of a literary or philosophical na-

ture, and the others connected with general science ; and that the competition for these Prizes should be open to all Students who had matriculated during Sessions 1830–31, and 1831–32. Following out this plan, the Students, with the approbation of the Senatus Academicus, proposed a Prize of Forty Guineas for the best Essay on the “ Philosophy of the Stoics,” which, in the month of December 1832, was adjudged by a Committee of the Senatus Academicus. Another Prize of the same amount will be awarded, in November 1833, for the best Essay on the “ Effects of the Discovery of America on European Nations.”

PART II.

SESSION 1832-3.

GRADUATES.

I. NOMINA EORUM QUI GRADUM MEDICINÆ DOCTORIS IN ACADEMIA JACOBI SEXTI REGIS, QUÆ EDINBURGI EST, ANNO MDCCCXXXIII, ADEPTI SUNT.

Somerville Scott Alison, Scotus. De Peripneumonia.

Patricius Alexander Andrew, ex India Orientali. De Cholera Asphyxia.

Georgius Arnott, Scotus. De Erysipelate.

Gulielmus Arpthorp, Anglus. De Delirio Tremente.

5 Jacobus Gill Bascom, Barbadosensis. De Urethra Stricta.

Joannes Davidson Barnes, Bervicensis. De Febre Maligna Puerperali.

Robertus Batholomew, Scotus. De Cholera Maligna.

Martin Barry, Anglus. De Animalium Temperie.

Gulielmus Borman Barton, Anglus. Quatenus animi motus Gravidarum ad Mutationes in Corpore Fœtus gignendum, valeant.

10 Samuel Glover Bakewell, Anglus. De Insania.

Jacobus Risdon Bennet, Anglus. De Diabete.

- Carolus Gulielmus Bell, Scotus. De Hæmorrhagia sistenda.
- Edwin Blackley, Anglus. De Rachiloxia seu Spinæ incurvatione.
- Joannes Brown, Scotus. De Modo quo vulnera sanantur.
- 15 Josephus Bullar, Anglus. De Tuberculis.
- Evan Philippus Cameron, ex Insula Cæsarea. De Scrofula.
- Michael Campbell, Hibernus. De Ascite.
- Duncanus Campbell, Scotus. De Hydrocele.
- Donaldus Cargill, Scotus. De Cholera Spasmodica.
- 20 David Carter, Hibernus. De Cholera Epidemica.
- Robertus Carlyle, Scotus. De Pneumonia.
- Lawson Cape, Anglus. De Strabismo.
- Gustavus A. Chaytor, Anglus. De Iritide.
- Joannes Gulielmus Coster, Anglus. De Diæta.
- 25 Carolus Cowan, Anglus. De Physiologia et Pathologia Intermissionis.
- Thomas D'Arcy, Hibernus. De Pneumonia.
- Gulielmus Dick, Scotus. De Fibulæ Fracturis.
- Robertus Greig Dods, Scotus. De Cholera.
- Ricardus Doherty, Hibernus. De Emphysemate Pulmonum.
- 30 Joannes Douglas, Scotus. De Apoplexia.
- Carolus Dwyer, Hibernus. De Hepatitide.
- Joannes Peard Edgar, Hibernus. De Dyspepsia.
- Josephus Euright, Hibernus. De Erysipelate.
- Joannus Henricus Evans, Anglus. De Curvatura Lateralis.
- 35 Thomas Fitzpatrick, Hibernus. De Bronchite Acuta.
- Ralph Fletcher, Anglus. De Neuralgia.
- Joannes Flynn, Hibernus. De Hæmoptysi.
- Samuel Arthur Forster, Hibernus. De Abortu.
- Joannes E. Forsyth, ex Nova Scotia. De Erysipelate.

- 40 Stevens Fyffe, Scotus. De Cynanche Tracheali.
 Gulielmus Steel Gairdner, Scotus. De Contagio.
 Gulielmus Geraghty, Hibernus. De Pleuritide.
 Jacobus Gordon, Scotus. De Herniæ Inguinalis Anatomia.
 Joannes Grant, Scotus. De Ipecacuanha.
- 45 Jacobus Halliday, Scotus. De Ascite Abdominali.
 Georgius Hamilton, Scotus. De Spina Bifida.
 Georgius Hannay, Scotus. De Inverminatione.
 Joannes Thomas Harrison Hobbes, Anglus. De Pertussi.
 Alfredus Harper, Anglus. De Placenta Uterina.
- 50 Thomas Samuel Hardie, Scotus. De Cholera Maligna.
 Thomas Hogg, Hibernus. De Interitide.
 Robertus Hornby, Anglus. Quæ sit optima ambusta curandi ratio, et cui principio hæc innitatur.
 Thomas Howden, Scotus. De Capitis Injuriis.
 Thomas Gulielmus Hunt, Bermudensis. De Effectibus Atmosphæræ in Corpus Humanum.
- 55 Jacobus Bell Johnston, Canadensis. De Delirio Tremente.
 Thomas Walter Jones, Canadensis. De Iodinio, ejusque compositis.
 Henricus Stoney Lindsay, Hibernus. De Læsionibus Arteriarum, &c.
 Robertus Locke, Hibernus. De Strictura Urethræ.
 Alexander Lorimer, Scotus. De Dysenteria.
- 60 Robertus Lowe, Scotus. De Pneumonia.
 Andreas Douglas Maclagan, Scotus. De Calculis Biliariis.
 Joannes Lysaght M'Carthy, Hibernus. De Ulceribus.
 Gulielmus Maclaren, Scotus. De Hepatitide.
 Gulielmus M'Cormick, Hibernus. De Aneurysmate.

- 65 Gavin Moffat M'Clure, Hibernus. De Apoplexia Sanguinea.
 Joannes Jacobus Macgregor, Hibernus. De Inflammatione.
 Alexander M'Donald, Scotus. De Ophthalmia conjunctivali.
 Andreas M'Tucker, Hibernus. De Hydrope.
 Alexander Macgregor, Anglus. De Moræ Indictivæ, in peste arcenda, utilitate.
- 70 Jacobus David Mackenzie, Scotus. De Dysenteria.
 Andreas M'Lean, Scotus. An Variolæ post vaccinationem vel bis in eodem homine superveniunt.
 Gulielmus Campbell Maclean, Scotus. De proprietate amputationis in exemplis gangrænæ traumaticæ.
 Joannes M'Cay, Hibernus. De Inflammatione Venarum.
 Ricardus Maffett, Hibernus. De Phlegmasia dolente ejusque curatione.
- 75 Joannes Warburton Moseley, Anglus. De Contagione.
 Joannes Marshall, Anglus. De Dysenteria.
 Thomas Massy, Hibernus. De Cholera Asphyxia.
 Jacobus Moffat, Scotus. De Ischuria Renali.
 Joannes Motherell, Hibernus. De Morbis Glandulæ Prostatæ.
- 80 Carolus Gulielmus Moore, Anglus. De Variis Theoriis ad generationem explicandam.
 Joannes Young Myrtle, Scotus. De Bronchitide.
 Carolus Nicholson, Anglus. De Asphyxia.
- Georgius Paterson, Suecius. De Animi, in corporis morbis excitandis, propagandis curandisque, potestate.
 Georgius Paton, Scotus. De Apoplexia.
- 85 Thomas Tranmer Peirson, Anglus. De Apoplexia Sanguinea.
 Thomas Peregrine, Anglus. De Hydrargyri in Syphilitide curanda, potestate.

Thomas Purefoy, Hibernus. De Ictero.

Carolus Ransford, Anglus. De Structura Cerebelli.

Jacobus Seaton Reid, Hibernus. De Secalis cornuti effectibus.

90 Owen Roberts, Cambro-Britannus. De Delirio Tremente.

Jacobus Arthur Sewell, Canadensis. De Injuriis Capitis.

Thomas Shields, Hibernus. De Cholera Maligna.

Joannes Sinclair, Scotus. De Cancro Uteri.

Jacobus Ricardus Smyth, Hibernus. De Cholera Epidemica.

95 Georgius Lillie Smith, Scotus. De Bronchitide.

Fredericus Snaith, Anglus. De Gonorrhœa.

Joannes Robertus Speirs, Scotus. De Hydrope.

Cornelius Squire, Anglus. De Syphilide et Pseudo-Syphilide.

Jacobus Stark, Scotus. De Modo quo Coloribus odores afficiuntur.

100 Jacobus Stewart Thorburn, Scotus. De Reactione, sive virium vitalium Renixu.

Laurentius Tremain, ex Nova Scotia. De Calculis Urinariis et Lithotritura.

Paulus Darling Veitch, Scotus. De Apoplexia.

Jacobus Ricardus White Vose, Anglus. De Malis quibus Obnoxii sunt Studiosi atque Sedentarii.

Gulielmus Wallace, Hibernus. De Structura Nervorum Subcutaneorum, &c.

105 Joannes Wallis, Hibernus. De Hæmorrhagia Uterina.

Georgius Bott Churchill Watson, Anglus. De Placentæ post Partum retentione.

Dunbar White, Scotus. De Calore.

Georgius White, Scotus. De Morbo Coxario.

Georgius Worthington, Hibernus. De Ascite.

110 Joannes Rudolph Zeederberg, ex Capite Bonæ Spei.
De Peripneumonia.

II. LIST OF GRADUATES IN ARTS.

George Ferguson, Teacher to the Edinburgh Academy,
Honorary.

Rev. George Hill.

Oswald Hunter, Dumfriesshire.

Robert Kerr, Hamilton, *Honorary.*

James M'Cosh, *Honorary.*

David M'Kenzie, Master of an Academy, Hythe, Kent.

William Pechey, Huntingdonshire.

Thomas Smith, Teacher in London.

Rev. David Thorburn, one of the Ministers of Leith.

Rev. Charles Watson, *Honorary.*

PRIZES GAINED.

I. PATRONS' PRIZES.

THE Allowances made by the Honourable Patrons of the University, with the additional Marks of Distinction conferred by the Professors, were assigned this Session, in the Classes belonging to the Faculty of Arts, and in the Class of Hebrew, according to the following Lists :—

I. HUMANITY CLASSES.

SENIOR CLASS.

I. FOR WRITTEN EXERCISES.

Latin Hexameter Verse—Subject, *Sophonisba*—William H. Goold, pupil of the High School, Edinburgh.

Latin Prose Declamation—Subject, A Speech supposed to be delivered by a deputation of Negroes to the British Senate,—Daniel Edward, educated in George Heriot's Hospital.

Latin Prose Translation—A Paper from Addison's Spectator,—Edward Robertson, educated in George Watson's Hospital.

English Prose Translation—Two Subjects. I. From the First Book of Cicero's lately recovered work, *De Re Publica*,—William Dickson, High School, Edinburgh. II. From the First Book of Quintilian,—1. Charles Morrison, Fonthill. 2. John Mitchell, Wallacehall School.

English Essays—Two Subjects. I. On the Doctrines contained in the opening Chapters of Quintilian's Institutions,—George Paulin, Selkirk Grammar School. II. On the Life and Character of Scipio Africanus Major,—Robert Blackwell, High School, Edinburgh.

2. FOR OTHER MERITS.

1. *Eminence in Private Studies*, prosecuted during the Session, — George R. Moncreiff, Edinburgh Academy. Prizes in this department were also assigned, *extra ordinem*, to Geo. S. Davidson, High School, Edward Burke, Fifeshire, and John Baillie, High School.
2. *Eminence in Classical Readings*, pursued and registered during the Summer Vacation—Three Prizes, proposed to the Junior Class of 1831-2; John Guthrie, Milna-

thort, John Shaw, Milnathort, John Brown, High School, Edinburgh.

3. *Public Recitation*—Decided by the votes of the Class,—Archibald Brown, High School, Edinburgh.
4. *Excellence in the general business of the Session*, the Prize Students above named being excluded from the competition,—William Rodger, High School, Edinburgh.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Latin Verses—Elegiac Stanza—Two Prizes : 1. John Kidd, Alloa Academy. 2. Robert Maclaurin, Berwickshire.

Account of the Direct and Reported Form of Latin Speech, with *Examples and Translation* from Livy,—Prize divided between William Hunter, Lanarkshire, and John Wilson, Skirling Parish School.

Essay on the Peculiarities in the Latin Idiom and Construction, mentioned in the daily examination on the Lessons,—George Dalzell, Dumfriesshire, and Alexander Adam, Edinburgh.

Excellence in Ancient Geography — Thomas Scrymgeour, Edinburgh.

Private Study of the Rules of Prosody—John Struthers, New Galloway, Edward Robertson, Northumberland, Samuel Brown, High School, Edinburgh.

Recitation—Decided by the votes of the Class,—James H. Blackwell, High School, Edinburgh.

II. GREEK CLASSES.

THIRD CLASS.

- I. *Greek Composition*.—1. For a Greek Poem on the Defence of Thermopylæ,—George S. Davidson, High School.
2. Character of Philip of Macedon, Greek Prose,—George R. Moncrieff, Edinburgh Academy.

- II. *English Essays*.—1. Character of Thucydides as an Historian,—James Taylor, Greenlaw. 2. Upon what Principles does the Representation of Fictitious Scenes of Distress afford Pleasure to the Mind?—William H. Goold, High School, George Paulin, Selkirk. 3. Causes of the Failure of the Athenian Expedition against Sicily,—John Sinclair, Glasgow Grammar School. 4. For a Translation of part of the 7th Book of Thucydides,—George Small, High School.
- For Merit, &c.*—Edward Burke, Fifeshire.

SECOND CLASS.

- I. *English Essays*.—1. On the Olympic Games,—Robert Blackwell, High School, William Ferguson, Alnwick, Alexander Macknight, High School. 2. On Fictitious Scenes of Distress,—John Davies, Salford, England. 3. Comparison between the Greeks and Romans, in their Literary and Philosophical Characters,—Alexander Wood, Edinburgh Academy, William Y. Wylie, Stromness.
- II. *For Translations*.—For a Translation of the Choice of Hercules—Godolphin H. Arundel, Edinburgh Academy; William Makellar, Edinburgh Academy; John Guthrie, Milnathort.
- III. *For Merit, &c.*—1. John Shaw, Milnathort. 2. Patrick Borthwick, High School.
- IV. *For Private Studies*.—1. Charles Morrison, Fonthill. 2. William Wilson, Roxburghshire.

JUNIOR GREEK CLASS.

- I. *For English Essays*.—1. Thomas Scott, Castleton. 2. William Anderson, Arbroath. 3. James Petrie, Dublin.
- II. *For Merit, &c.*—William Fleming, Currie.
- III. *For Private Studies*.—1. Thomas Waddell, Dunse Aca-

demy. 2. Henry Reid, Bathgate. 3. Alexander Stewart, Roxburghshire. 4. James Mitchell, Haddington.

III. MATHEMATICAL CLASSES.

Second, or Senior Class.—John Nicholson, Edinburgh; James S. Reid, Edinburgh; Alexander Napier, Edinburgh, and Samuel Eadon, Sheffield, equal; P. Brodie, East Lothian; W. Husband, Fife; Robert M'Gill, Ayrshire; Jacob Davies, Edinburgh; John Walker, Kirkcudbright; John Surgeon, Kirkcudbright; P. Wilson, Edinburgh; Thomas Smith, Lanarkshire, a student of 2d year.

First, or Junior Class.—James Robertson, Perthshire, and John Mitchell, Dumfries, equal; Alexander Graham, Edinburgh; James Thomson, Argyllshire; William Wallace, Edinburgh; David Maclaren, Perth; James Paterson, Lanark; James Kennedy, Inverness, and John Smith, Edinburgh, equal.

IV. LOGIC CLASS.

Mr John Shaw, Kinross-shire; Mr John Guthrie, Kinross-shire; Mr James Rannie, Swinton, Berwickshire; Mr James Adamson, Edinburghshire; Mr Alexander Leitch, Edinburghshire; Mr Alexander Black, Fife-shire; Mr Alexander Young, Edinburghshire; Mr James Kennedy, Inverness-shire; Mr William Husband, Fifeshire; Mr Daniel Edward, Edinburghshire; Mr James Morison, Linlithgowshire; Mr William Dickson, Edinburghshire; Mr James, Davidson, Kinross-shire; Mr James Tait, Roxburghshire.

V. RHETORIC CLASS.

Mr William Pechey, Huntingdonshire; Mr John Horsburgh, Fifeshire; Mr Thomas Graham Murray, Perth-

shire ; Mr George Strauchan, Berwickshire ; Mr James Adamson Edinburghshire ; Mr William Scott, Roxburghshire ; Mr William Sinclair, Edinburghshire ; Mr Thomas Johnstone, Ayrshire.

VI. MORAL PHILOSOPHY, CLASS.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Gold Medal.—James Dodds, Hitchell, Dumfries-shire ; William Lamb, Hawick, and Samuel Eadon, Sheffield, equal ; William Smith, Kirkwall, Orkney, Robert Bell, St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, and George M'Donnell, Middle Arthur Place, Edinburgh, equal : Francis B. Douglas, Great King Street, Edinburgh, and D. M'Askill, Edinburgh, equal ; William Moncreiff, Edinburgh, William Adam Loch, London, John Braidwood, Galston, Ayrshire, Nicol A. Dalzell, Edinburgh, and John Kennedy, Inverness, equal ; William Burn, Edinburgh, P. Turnbull, Kerr's Heugh, Roxburghshire, and John Walker, Balmaclellan, equal ; William Jeffrey, Stirlingshire ; Andrew M'Ilwrath, Ayr ; Andrew Bellaney, Berwickshire, equal.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Silver Medal. — George Ross, Woodburn, Edinburgh ;— Thomas B. Bell, Newington Lodge ; James Morison, Bathgate ; C. M. Farquarson, Jamaica ; John Donaldson, Canoby, Dumfriesshire, Patrick Wilson, Edinburgh, and Colin M'Culloch, Crieff, equal ; Thomas Smith, Symington, Lanarkshire, and Thomas D. Kirkwood, Regent Road, Edinburgh, equal ; John Macfarlane, Greenock ; R. Innes Gunn, Teacher, Caithness, William Tait, Causewayside, Edinburgh, and Robert Lang, Paisley, equal.

VII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY CLASS.

For the greatest number of the Best Exercises given in during the Session.—1. William Sinclair, Edinburgh. 2. Robert M'Gill, Ayrshire. 3. Robert Borrowman, Edinburgh. 4. David William Grant, Edinburgh. 5. George Scott, Culross. 6. Joseph T. Goodsir, Fifeshire. 7. William Scott, Roxburghshire. 8. John Stronach, Edinburgh. 9. James Balfour, Dantzic. 10. Selby Ord Dods, East Lothian.

For the Best Essay on the Composition and Resolution of Oblique Forces. 1. Robert Borrowman, Edinburgh. 2. William Russell, Edinburgh.

VIII. HEBREW CLASS.

- I. *Advanced Class.*—1. For the best Essay—Mr Michael S. Johnstone. 2, 3. For general good conduct and proficiency—Mr William Grant; Mr David Sloane.
- II. *Junior Class.*—1. For the best Essay—Mr James Johnstone. 2, 3. For general good conduct and proficiency—Mr Thomas Tough; Mr William Wallace.

II. PRIZES GIVEN BY PROFESSORS.

I. CIVIL LAW.

For Examinations.—Mr Lawrence Douglas.

For the best Essay.—Mr Thomas Morton.

II. LAW OF SCOTLAND CLASS.

In the Senior Class—Mr John Auld, Edinburgh.

In the Junior Class—Mr S. A. Mactaggart, Edinburgh.

III. CONVEYANCING.

Mr John Martin.

IV. BOTANY.

Gold Medal.—For Physiological Essay. Mr Joseph Bullar (now Dr Bullar), Hampshire.

Silver Medal.—For Physiological Essay. Mr James Macaulay, Edinburgh,

Gold Medal.—For Herbarium. Mr James Munby, York.

Silver Medal.—For Herbarium. Mr Bethune Horsburgh, Fifeshire.

III. WRITERS TO THE SIGNET'S PRIZE.

The GOLD MEDAL (value Ten Guineas) annually gifted by the Society of Writers to his Majesty's Signet, to the best Latin Scholar, was contended for by *five* Students, selected for competition by the votes of their fellows; viz. Messrs George Robertson Moncrieff, Edward Burke, John Sturgeon, William H. Goold, and Daniel Edward,—and gained, after a comparative trial, by G. R. Moncrieff, pupil of the Edinburgh Academy.

IV. STUDENTS' PRIZE.

This Prize of Forty Guineas, was adjudged to Mr Lawrence Mudie Macara, for the best Essay "On the Philosophy of the Stoics."

SOCIETIES.

The following Societies have accommodations for their Meetings in the College Buildings.

I. SPECULATIVE SOCIETY.

The Speculative Society was founded in 1764, for the purpose of improvement in literary composition and public speaking. It had originally a grant from the Town Council of a hall within the University, and is recognised by the *Senatus Academicus*. In the new buildings the hall, and library allotted to it, are in the east front. The meetings of the Society are held every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, during the session. An Essay is read each night by the ordinary members in rotation, after which a debate takes place on a question previously announced. The subjects of the essays are generally historical, literary, or philosophical; of the questions, political economy and history, or general politics. The number of ordinary members is limited to thirty; but, after three years' attendance, they become Extraordinary Members. The entrance-money is L.5, 5s., and annual payment L.1, 1s. The library is very select, and particularly well stored with parliamentary history and debates, and works on political economy.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Benjamin R. Bell, James Moncrieff, David Mure, Edward Horsman, and Hon. Charles Hope, *Presidents*; Archibald Swinton, *Secretary*; John M. Balfour, *Librarian*; John Waugh, *Treasurer*; Thomas M. Shiells, *Clerk*.

II. THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1776,

For the consideration of questions in Biblical Criticism, Theology, Church History, the Authenticity, Genuineness, Integrity, and Inspiration, of the Scripture Record, or any topic connected with its history.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

William Wilson, John Reid Omond, James M'Cosh, Robert Kerr Hamilton, Henry Moncreiff, *Presidents*; Patrick John M'Farlane, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

III. WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in the year 1808, under the auspices of Professor Jameson, Dr Thomson of Glasgow, the Rev. Dr Macknight, Patrick Neill, Esq. Dr Charles Anderson of Leith, and the late Dr Barclay. The Town-Council of Edinburgh granted a charter, or seal of cause, with permission to the Society to hold meetings, and deposit their collections of Natural History in the College. The name *Wernerian* was assumed in honour of the

founder of modern geology; and the Society stated its object to be the cultivation of all the different branches of Natural History. Six volumes of the Society's Memoirs have been published. Admission Fees of Ordinary Members Three Guineas; and a Guinea annually afterwards, or Ten Guineas as a composition for the annual payments. Non-resident Members pay Seven Guineas in full.—Expense of a Diploma 10s. 6d.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1833.

Robert Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, F. R. S. L. & E. &c. &c. &c., *President*; Professor Robert Graham, R. Stevenson, civil-engineer, Dr John Gillies, Dr Charles Anderson, *Vice-Presidents*; Patrick Neill, *Secretary*; A. G. Ellis, *Treasurer*; James Wilson, *Librarian*; P. Syme, *Painter*; W. H. Townsend, *Assistant*; The Very Rev. Principal Baird, W. C. Trevelyan, Sir P. Walker, W. A. Caddell, H. T. M. Witham, Bindon Blood, and Dr Macdonald, *Council*.

IV. PLINIAN SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1823,

For the advancement of the study of Natural History, Antiquities, and the Physical Sciences in general.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

A. D. Maclagan, W. A. Stables, and W. B. D. D. Turnbull, *Presidents*; William Dunbar, M. D. *Secretary*; W. Campbell, M. D. *Treasurer*; John M. Brown, *Museum-Curator*; Allen Thomson, M. D., Thomas Jerdon, W. P. Bain, and Thomas Sewel, *Council*.

V. HUNTERIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Instituted in 1824.

Meets every Wednesday during the Winter Session, at eight P. M., for the discussion of Medical Subjects. Entrance fees, L.1, 1s.; and 10s. annually are paid for two succeeding years. The Library consists of about 700 volumes, periodicals, &c.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

J. R. Bennet, R. Spittal, M. D., W. Twyneham, and T. G. Balfour, *Presidents*; J. Galloway and J. H. Pollexfen, *Secretaries*; Alexander Hamilton, *Treasurer*; N. Rogers, M. D., G. Hamilton, N. P. Comins, and J. Marr, *Council*.

VI. DIALECTIC SOCIETY.

Instituted 1787.

This Society meets every Saturday evening during the Winter Session of the College; an Essay is read and criticised, and a Literary, Philosophical, or Historical Question debated. Religion and the Politics of the day, are excluded from the discussions. The Society is at present in a very flourishing condition. Entry-money 15s.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1833.

Thomas G. Duncan, Alexander Sommerville, James Moyes Deas, P. C. Campbell, A. M., and James Gardiner, *Presidents*; William Smillie, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

VII. SCOTS LAW SOCIETY.

Instituted 1815.

Meets at Seven o'clock on Monday evening.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

David Ogilvie, W. S., William Marshall, W. S., and William Durean, *Presidents* ; William Thomson, *Secretary and Librarian* ; Alexander Orr, *Treasurer*.

VIII. DIAGNOSTIC SOCIETY.

Instituted 1816.

Its object is the improvement of its members in writing and public speaking, by the discussion of questions in literature, morals, &c. It meets at Eight o'clock every Thursday evening during the winter. Entry-dues and annual contributions are fixed at the beginning of each session.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Thomas Johnstone, William Purves, and William Ren-
nie, *Presidents* ; William Sinclair, *Treasurer* ; Samuel
Black, S. S. C., 1. South Charlotte Street, *Secretary*.

IX. EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER STUDENTS.

This Society was instituted in 1825, for the purpose of Aiding in the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Horatius Bonar, *President* ; Robert Kerr Hamilton, and William Wilson, *Vice-Presidents* ; John Reid Omond, *Secretary* ; Henry Moncreiff, *Treasurer*.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF CANDIDATES FOR THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

THE Candidate must be unmarried, not under twenty-one, nor above twenty-six years of age. He must produce Certificates of having either served a regular apprenticeship of not less than three years, (and an apprenticeship to a Member of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, will be preferred,) and of one year's attendance, at least, in an Hospital of celebrity ; or, without apprenticeship, two years' attendance in an Hospital, with one of Practical Chemistry, will be required. He must possess a Diploma from one of the Royal Colleges mentioned above, and must exhibit Certificates of regular courses of study in the following branches of professional knowledge, at established schools of eminence, viz.

ANATOMY,	-	-	-	-	-	18 months
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	-	-	-	-	-	12
SURGERY (six of them may be Military						
Surgery),	-	-	-	-	-	12
THEORY OF MEDICINE,	-	-	-	-	-	6
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC (six of them may be						
Pathology),	-	-	-	-	-	12
CHEMISTRY,	-	-	-	-	-	12

MATERIA MEDICA,	-	-	-	-	3 months
BOTANY (three of them may be Natural His-					
tory),	-	-	-	-	6
CLINICAL LECTURES on Practice of Physic					
and Surgery, each,	-	-	-	-	6

And each of these by separate Professors or Lecturers.

It will be considered an additional recommendation to a Candidate entering the service, to have attended Lectures on Military Surgery, Forensic Medicine, and Public Establishments for the treatment of Diseases of the Eye, and of Mental Derangement.

Candidates who have had an University Education will be preferred. It is desirable that all should have studied Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Natural History in all its branches; but a liberal education, and a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin Languages, are indispensably requisite in every Candidate.

The greater the attainments of the Candidates in various branches of science, in addition to competent Professional knowledge, the more eligible will they subsequently be deemed for promotion in the service; for selections to fill vacancies will be guided more by reference to such acquirements than to mere seniority.

Candidates are encouraged to look forward to the appointment of Physician to the Forces, now denominated Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals, and to that of Surgeon to the Forces, and to qualify themselves for either, according to the bent of their inclinations and to their previous study.

To be eligible for promotion to the rank of Surgeon to the Forces, it is expected that the individual shall have attended a Public Hospital of celebrity for at least two years; and it is desirable that one of them should have been passed at a London Hospital.

The rank of Physician or Assistant-Inspector requires, in addition to the knowledge and experience to be gained in

the regular progress of study and experience in the service, that the individual should be a Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or a Graduate of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, or St Andrews, or of the Faculty of Medicine of Glasgow.

Although the British Schools are specified, it is to be understood that Candidates who have received a regular education in approved Foreign Universities or Schools will be admitted to examination.

Whenever it is intimated to a Candidate that his name will be placed on the list, he is to forward his Diplomas, with certificates of attendance on Classes, for examination and registry, to this office, to the Secretary, Army Medical Department, under cover to, *The Right Honourable the Secretary at War, London.*

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
18th August 1832.

(Copy LETTER Sir J. MACGRIGOR to Sir G. BALLINGALL.

MY DEAR SIR GEORGE,

LONDON, 29th Oct. 1832.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 22d, and, on the subject of the qualifications now required of Candidates for the Medical Department of the Army, I think I cannot do better than to enclose to you one of the papers which all are required to fill up and sign, on their names being entered in the list of Candidates.

As to Military Surgery, we not only recommend it, but make it optional to take twelve months of Surgery, or six of Surgery and six of Military Surgery. We do not feel that we could go farther; if we made it imperative to attend Military Surgery, we would exclude the London and Dublin, as well as the country Schools, from the Army, for only at Edinburgh is Military Surgery taught.

Believe me ever, MY DEAR SIR GEORGE, most truly yours,

(Signed) J. M'GRIGOR.

N. B.—It is optional with a Candidate for the Medical Department of the Army to take Courses of Surgery for twelve months, or to take six months of Surgery and six of Military Surgery ; but, in selecting Candidates, those are preferred who have attended Military Surgery.

(Signed) J. M'GRIGOR.

Direct. Gen. Army Med. Dep.

LONDON, 29th October 1832.

REGULATIONS OF THE NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF THE
PHYSICIAN OF THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
15th May, 1833.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been pleased to direct, "That no person be admitted to be a Candidate for the situation of Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy, who shall not produce a Certificate from one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of his fitness for that office ; nor, for that of Surgeon, unless he shall produce a Diploma, or Certificate, from one of the said Royal Colleges, founded on an examination passed subsequently to his appointment of Assistant Surgeon, as to the Candidate's fitness for the situation of Surgeon in the Navy ; and that in every case the Candidate producing such Certificate, or Diploma, shall also undergo a further examination before the Physician of the Navy, touching his qualifications in all the necessary branches and points of Medicine and Surgery or each of the steps in the Naval Medical Service ;" The Physician of the Navy doth hereby signify, for the information of those persons to whom it may relate, that these regulations and directions will be strictly adhered to : and further, that previously to the admission of Assistant Sur-

geons into the Navy, it will be required that they produce proof of having received a classical education, and that they possess a particular and competent knowledge of Latin; also,

That they have served an Apprenticeship, or have been employed in an Apothecary's shop for not less than two years.

That their Age be not less than twenty years, nor more than twenty-six years; and that they are unmarried.

That they have attended an Hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow, for twelve months.

That they have been engaged in actual dissections of the human body twelve months; and

That they have attended Lectures, &c. on the following subjects, at established Schools of Eminence, for periods not less than hereunder stated; observing, however, that such Lectures will not be admitted for more than two different Branches of Science, by one Individual, viz.

ANATOMY,	-	-	-	18	Months	
SURGERY,	-	-	-	18	...	{ Six of them may be Military Surgery.
THEORY OF MEDICINE,	-			6	...	
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,	-			12	...	
CLINICAL LECTURES ON THE PRACTICE OF ME- DICINE AND SURGERY,				6	...	
CHEMISTRY,	-	-	-	6	...	
MATERIA MEDICA,	-	-		6	...	
MIDWIFERY,	-	-	-	6	...	
BOTANY,	-	-	-	6	...	

Although the above are the only qualifications which are absolutely required in Candidates for the appointment of Assistant Surgeon, a preference will be given to those who, by possessing a knowledge of diseases of the Eye, and of any branch of science connected with the profession, such as Medical Jurisprudence, Natural History, Natural Philoso-

phy, &c. appear to be more peculiarly eligible for admission into the Service.

It is also to be observed, that, by the Rules of the Service, no Assistant Surgeon can be promoted to the rank of Surgeon until he shall have served three years in the former capacity, one year of which must be in a Ship actually employed at Sea ; and it is resolved that not any Diploma or Certificate of examination from either of the aforesaid Royal Colleges, shall be admitted towards the qualification for Surgeon, unless the Diploma or Certificate shall be obtained on an examination passed after a period of not less than three years from the date of the Party's admission into the Service ; and whenever Assistant Surgeons already in the Service (whose professional education may not be in accordance with the above) obtain leave to study previously to their passing for Surgeon, they will be required on their Examination to produce Testimonials of their having availed themselves of the period of leave to complete their Education agreeably to these Regulations.

Copy LETTER Sir WILLIAM BURNETT to Sir GEORGE BALLINGALL.

Department of the
Physician of the Navy.

DEAR SIR GEORGE,

ADMIRALTY, 27th July 1833.

I send you two copies of our Regulations for the Admission of Medical Officers into the Navy, with such an addition as will distinctly shew the value I place on your Lectures on Military Surgery ; and I beg to add, that proof of having diligently attended the same, will be an additional recommendation to Candidates.

I remain, Dear SIR GEORGE, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. BURNETT.

SIR GEORGE BALLINGALL, &c. &c. &c.

REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF MEDICAL GENTLEMEN INTO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, AS ASSISTANT-SURGEONS FOR INDIA.

Age.—The Assistant-Surgeon must not be under twenty-two years; in proof of which he must produce an extract from the register of the parish in which he was born, or his own affidavit.

Qualification in Surgery.—A diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of the Colleges of Surgeons in Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College or University of Glasgow, or the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, is deemed satisfactory as to his knowledge of Surgery. The above testimonials must be produced upon his receiving his nomination from a member of the Court of Directors.

Qualification in Physic.—The Assistant-Surgeon will then be sent to Dr CHAMBERS, the Company's examining Physician, with the under-mentioned letter:—

“ SIR,—I have the command of the Commission for passing military appointments, to request you will please to examine Mr ———, and certify whether he is now qualified in Physic to serve as an Assistant-Surgeon at any of the Company's Presidencies in the East Indies; and if not, at what period you think he may be sufficiently qualified to obtain your certificate.”

The following Regulations have been resolved on by the Court, in reference to the examination he is to undergo by Dr CHAMBERS:—

That every person nominated an Assistant-Surgeon be required to pass an examination in the Practice of Physic, in which examination will be included as much Anatomy and Physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding Medicines.

That upon the Assistant-Surgeon presenting himself to Dr CHAMBERS, he be required to produce to him satisfactory proof of his having attended at least one course of lectures on the Practice of Physic, and, above all, of his having attended diligently the Practice of the Physicians at some General Hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or Glasgow, for at least six months; or at some Dispensary in London for at least twelve months; and that unless he produce such proof, it be deemed a want of proper qualification, and be immediately reported as such by the Examining Physician, to the Committee for passing military appointments.

The Assistant-Surgeon will finally be required to execute Covenants in the Secretary's office, and find security in two persons to the extent of L. 500, jointly and severally, for the due performance of these Covenants.*

The Assistant-Surgeon must also attend a course of Dr GILCHRIST'S Lectures on Hindostance for two months.

Certificates are received from any school, chartered or unchartered.

Stamps and Fees connected with the above Appointment.

Petition	L. 0	5	0
Letter to Surgeons' Hall, or the Examining Physician	0	5	0
Stamps for the Covenants	10	15	0
Fee upon executing Covenants	5	0	0
Fee for an order for his Baggage	0	10	6

Passage-Money to India.

If the Assistant-Surgeon should proceed in one of the Company's ships, he will have to pay L. 95 for his accommodation at the Captain's table, or L. 55 for his accommodation at the Third Mate's mess; and his passage-money must be lodged in the hands of the Company's paymaster, for the said Captain or Third Mate.

* The Covenants above stated may be seen in the Secretary's office.



